

# Herald Tribune

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## Reagan Authorizes \$15 Million More In War Aid to Chad

By Ian Black

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has authorized \$15 million more in emergency military aid to help Chad fight an intensifying war against Libyan-backed insurgents, according to the U.S. State Department.

The money, which comes from a special \$75-million fund set aside for emergencies under the Foreign Assistance Act, is in addition to \$10 million approved by Mr. Reagan July 18.

The new aid, which does not require congressional approval, reflects growing administration concern about Libyan military and logistical support for rebels fighting the government of President Hissène Habré. The rebels, supported by Colonel Moussa Ouedraogo, the Libyan leader, are led by former President Goukouni Oueddé.

[The United States "has a strong strategic interest in assuring that



Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo

## President Deposed in Upper Volta

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — A paratrooper captain sympathetic to Libya has seized power in a coup in Upper Volta, deposing the moderate president, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, diplomats said Friday.

They said 15 persons died and 15 were wounded in fighting during the coup, which was the fourth since the West African nation gained independence from France in 1960.

Captain Thomas Sankara, 34, who was dismissed as prime minister in May, set up a national revolutionary council after the coup Thursday night and appeared to be firmly in control Friday, diplomatic sources in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta's capital, said.

Reached by telephone from Abidjan, the diplomats said the 15 wounded included five members of a French family caught in cross fire as they were leaving a restaurant.

Captain Sankara said in a radio broadcast last Thursday that he had overthrown Major Ouedraogo because he represented the interests of "enemies of the people and neocolonialism."

He told local reporters that Major Ouedraogo, 42, an army doctor, had been put under house arrest for his own security.

"We plan to treat him with much humanism," Captain Sankara was quoted as saying by Agence France-Presse.

Gunfire from automatic weapons was heard near the presidential palace Thursday night, but sources said the coup appeared to have been carried out with surprising ease.

Some prominent military officers and civilians loyal to Major Ouedraogo, including an adviser, Colonel Gabriel Some Yorian, managed to evade arrest, the diplomats said.

Major Ouedraogo himself seized power in November 1982 by deposing Colonel Seydi Zerebo. He vowed to rid the country of corruption.

In June, Major Ouedraogo ordered the military back to barracks saying he would stay on to oversee a six-month process aimed at returning the country to civilian rule.

Captain Sankara was dismissed for allegedly trying to radicalize the military and move Upper Volta toward Libya politically.

Captain Sankara, who had close ties to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, traveled to Libya after the November coup. He invited Colonel Qadhafi to visit Ouagadougou in late April but did not advise Major Ouedraogo until shortly before Colonel Qadhafi's plane landed, sources said.

Two weeks later, he was dismissed and arrested with other left-leaning officers. All were freed in June.

## Bomb Kills At Least 19 At Mosque In Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A bomb hidden in a car exploded outside a mosque in Tripoli as worshippers left Friday prayers, killing at least 19 persons and injuring 38, state-run Beirut radio said.

In Beirut, meanwhile, Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. Middle East envoy, held talks with Lebanese officials, and later he said would go to Damascus on Saturday to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The explosion blew up a worshipers left the mosque in the Kubbah area, a stronghold of the Islamic Unity Party. Nearby buildings were heavily damaged, police said, and the blast blew a 10-foot-wide (3-meter-wide) hole in the street.

The Islamic Unity Party is involved in frequent street battles with pro-Syrian militias of the Arab Democratic Party. It also has denounced the Lebanese government's signing of the U.S.-mediated foreign troop withdrawal agreement with Israel. The Islamic Unity Party has the largest militia in Tripoli.

After the blast there was an outbreak of machine-gun and sniper fire in neighborhoods where pro- and anti-Syrian militias are based. Mr. McFarlane's announcement that he planned to visit Damascus came after a 75-minute session Friday with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

Mr. McFarlane said he planned to visit other Middle East capitals "to press on with determination the absolute commitment of the United States to succeed" in getting foreign armies out of Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan said Mr. McFarlane brought from Israel "new ideas that constitute a sort of progress toward our demand" for a total withdrawal. "These ideas have not crystallized into a final shape yet," he said.

The U.S. envoy said he was "very encouraged" by the Lebanese government's attitude, but he did not elaborate.

His announcement coincided with intensified attacks by Syria's



A wounded child is rushed to a hospital while another victim clutches his bleeding arm after a bomb exploded Friday outside a mosque in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli.

state-run press, which called Mr. McFarlane the "American high commissioner in Beirut" in charge of bringing the entire Middle East under U.S. domination.

Mr. McFarlane's visit to Syria is regarded as the most important part of his Middle East shuttle because Syria's government has vowed to keep its army in Lebanon unless Israel withdraws its forces first.

As Mr. McFarlane began briefing Mr. Wazzan on his consultations Thursday with Israeli leaders about removing foreign forces from Lebanon, Christians and Druze shelled each other with rockets and artillery in the Chfif mountains six miles (10 kilometers) southeast of the capital, Lebanese radio stations said.

The clashes broke out Thursday

night after Israeli occupation forces began moving equipment south in advance of their planned redeployment. The fighting tapered off before dawn, then intensified at mid-morning, the broadcasts said.

Beirut newspapers said Mr. McFarlane would return to Jerusalem for more talks on the tensions in Lebanon's central mountains and withdrawals of foreign troops before going to Damascus. This would be his first round of talks with Syrian leaders since he replaced Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy.

Before flying to Beirut, Mr. McFarlane conferred with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and senior Israeli officials in Jerusalem and received new Israeli ideas aimed at getting foreign ar-

mies out of Lebanon. Mr. McFarlane said the ideas held "a promise of progress."

But Mr. Begin's government rejected a Lebanese request that the Israelis provide a timetable for ending the 14-month occupation by 30,000 Israeli troops. Instead, the Israelis proposed a meeting with Lebanese representatives to reassure President Amin Gemayel that Israel has no plans for a permanent military presence in southern Lebanon.

■ **Mutiny to Press On**  
Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post reported from Damascus: Colonel Sayed Abu Musa, the leader of a mutiny in Lebanon against Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. Jobless Rate Makes Biggest Drop Since '59

By Jane Seaberry and Carolyn Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The unemployment rate in the United States fell to 9.5 percent in July, the largest monthly decline since 1959 and the first major gain for black workers since the economic recovery began.

The decline in the seasonally adjusted rate from 10 percent in June and a high of 10.8 percent in December was caused largely by a decrease in unemployment for women, whose jobless rate declined 0.7 percent to 7.9 percent, according to the Labor Department.

President Reagan on Friday called the figures "new and dramatic evidence of the ongoing economic recovery, great news for all Americans," United Press International reported. In remarks to a group of Hispanic leaders at the White House, he noted that some parts of the nation still have very high unemployment and said, "We're going to keep on with what we've been doing until we can eliminate those pockets."

The rate for black workers dropped from 20.6 percent to 19.5 percent during July. However, a government economist said that the gap between white and black unemployment remained large.

The July unemployment rate was less than double figures for the first time in 10 months and returned to the level of June 1982. In addition, the number of people holding jobs increased by 500,000, with widespread job gains in manufacturing, construction and services, where most of the increases in jobs for women occurred.

"These figures speak far louder than words and there's nothing I can add to the good news they portray for the American worker," the presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday.

"The surprisingly sharp drop in unemployment reflects the greater strength of this recovery due to the consumer," said Jerry Jasinski,

chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The rate of decline in unemployment and the increase in jobs parallel the spurt in the expansion of the economy during the second quarter this year, economists said. Since April, administration economists have revised upward from 4.7 percent to 5.5 percent their forecast for growth in the inflation-adjusted gross national product during 1983.

GNP in the second quarter grew at an annual rate of 8.7 percent. "The improvement in unemployment is far greater than almost all previous forecasts," said Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. "The sharp rise in the July employment level is a clear indication that economic activity in the third quarter has gotten off to a very strong start. The new figures appear to confirm that the rise in GNP this quarter can be in the same range as the second quarter's sharp growth spurt."

The number of persons unemployed for more than six months declined by 365,000 during July, the first real decline in the long-term jobless group in two years, the Labor Department said. The median duration of unemployment declined two weeks to 9.9 weeks while the average was unchanged at 21.7 weeks.

While unemployment rates for adults declined, the rate for teenagers remained unchanged, at about 23 percent, the Labor Department said. The 1.1 percentage-point decline in the unemployment rate for black workers was the "first sign of a reduction in joblessness" for this group in many months. Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told the Joint Economic Committee Friday.

While the rate for blacks decreased, it was the first time that the proportion of the black population with jobs reached 50 percent in about 18 months, Miss Norwood said.

## Havana, Managua Said To Back Salvador Pact

By Marlice Simons

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Cuba and Nicaragua are putting pressure on the Salvadoran guerrillas to seek a political settlement with the government, foreign diplomats said, and sources close to the guerrillas say. Although Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders in recent days have publicly reiterated their support for

A Salvadoran soldier is incriminated in killings of four American churchwomen. Page 3.

the Salvadoran rebels, in private they have told them that urgent negotiations are needed to safeguard the survival of the Sandinist government and even the safety of Cuba, the sources said.

Elms of this have also come in interviews with Nicaraguan government officials. One senior Sandinist official, who first emphasized his government's solidarity with the Salvadoran guerrillas, added, "We must also practice survival politics."

"We are responsible for our revolution," he said, "and the Cubans are responsible, first of all, for their revolution."

The presence of American troops in Honduras and U.S. naval forces off Nicaragua's coasts have deep-

ened the Nicaraguan government's long-standing fear of direct U.S. military intervention.

At the same time, Nicaraguan government officials say, it has also brought the recognition that in the case of open military conflict with the United States, the Soviet Union would not be willing to commit more than "some military supplies" to Nicaragua, while Cuba could not afford to send troops and expect to keep its own territory outside the conflict.

"The Soviets are talking about helping us to build rivers and dams in the 21st century," said one official, "but we are in trouble now."

In the last few days, Sandinist officials and Salvadoran rebel leaders have reportedly held urgent meetings in Managua about diplomatic strategy and the extent of Nicaragua's future support for the guerrilla war.

Although the Sandinist government has repeatedly denied U.S. assertions that Nicaragua serves as an arms route to El Salvador, it has admitted providing the rebels housing, medical care and communications.

On July 19, the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaragua appeared to address the U.S. complaints of arms shipments when it announced its willingness

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

## Stone Meeting With Rebels Is Expected

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — A meeting has been arranged "somewhere in Costa Rica" next week between Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, and representatives of both the political and military arms of the Salvadoran opposition, according to informed Costa Rican sources.

The sources said President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica had been asked by both sides to mediate in the talks, which are expected to last two days.

The Salvadoran participants would be Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the opposition's moderate political arm; Manuel Lopez, military commander of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front; and Mario Aguilar of the Salvadoran Communist Party.

A meeting between the Salvadorans and Mr. Stone failed to materialize in Costa Rica last month, but Mr. Stone met subsequently with Mr. Zamora in Bogotá and the new meeting date was arranged through President Belisario Betancur of Colombia.

The agenda for the scheduled



Luis Alberto Monge

talks is said to be unrestricted. The discussions are reported to be in preparation for direct talks between the Salvadoran government and the armed opposition.

According to Costa Rican sources, the Salvadoran rebel leaders are willing to discuss a ceasefire that would permit the opening of talks with the government of President Alvaro Magaña.

The exact timing and site of the meeting with Mr. Stone are not being announced.

The meeting reportedly has the support of Nicaragua and Cuba, which have been supporting the Salvadoran insurgency.

## Russia Shipped Copters To Managua, U.S. Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House made public Friday a partial manifest of a Soviet cargo ship carrying airplane spare parts and two helicopters to Nicaragua.

The presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, distributed copies of the manifest document but declined to disclose how it was obtained.

The manifest revealed the freight and cargo of the Alexander Ulyanov, which departed in June and, according to news reports, has arrived at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto.

Mr. Speakes said the ship was laden with spare parts for an engine of a turbo-prop transport aircraft that can be used for civilian and military purposes. He said the ship also carried two helicopters used for combat and support missions that are capable of transporting 24 soldiers each. The helicopters fly up to 250 kilometers (155 miles) an hour and have a range of more than 200 kilometers.

Two pages of the manifest, written in English, Russian and Spanish, were given to reporters. Mr. Speakes said there are other pages to the document that were not made public.

At a news conference on July 26, President Ronald Reagan said, "We happen to know that right

now a Soviet freighter, the Ulyanov, is approaching the Port of Corinto in the vicinity of Nicaragua. He said "it is carrying a load of military equipment, helicopters, transport helicopters for military purposes and so forth. And no one shot at them."

Mr. Speakes said the manifest was made public because reporters had asked for "evidence" the Soviet ship was carrying military supplies to the Sandinist government. The ship also contained "general cargo," he said.

The Ulyanov was hailed by a U.S. Navy ship as it moved toward Corinto and the Soviet pilot said he had general cargo aboard.

■ **U.S. to Challenge Ships**  
Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Administration officials say that every Soviet ship that enters waters off Central America in the coming weeks will meet a U.S. Navy warship. The aim, they said, is to underscore to the Soviet Union the United States' military presence in the region.

The officials said Thursday that navy ships had been instructed to show themselves to Soviet vessels much as the destroyer Lynde McCormick did July 30, when it hailed

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## Nigeria Democracy Faces the Test of Civilian-Run Elections

By John de St. Jorre

International Herald Tribune

LAGOS, Nigeria — All over Nigeria this weekend millions of thumbprints will be counted as black Africa's biggest, richest country puts its fledgling democracy to a test.

The contest is Nigeria's first civilian-run election since the 1960s. The army staged a coup in 1966 and turned the country back to the politicians four years ago after it held elections under a U.S.-style constitution.

The shadow of violence has never been totally absent from Nigerian elections and remains a major concern. In 1963, politically organized gangs killed scores of people during regional races in southwest Ibadan. The 1979 elections brought some, but comparatively mild, disturbances. The worst violence in this year's election was on July 7, when eight persons were killed in a clash between supporters of different parties in western Nigeria.

"This is the moment of truth,"

said a Lagos University political scientist, who did not want to be named. "If this election goes well, irrespective of who wins, Nigeria will have entered a new era."

The front-runners this time are the same as four years ago. President Shehu Shagari, whose main support comes from the Hausa-Fulani group in the north, faces Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the western Yoruba, and Nnamdi Azikiwe, the leader of the Ibo in the east.

To win outright a candidate must have an overall plurality along with 25 percent of the vote in at least two-thirds of Nigeria's 19 states. The results should be known by Tuesday.

Supporters of Mr. Awolowo believe he can exceed the president's total, though not initially achieve the required percentage in all the regions. This would force Mr. Shagari to run-off 10 days later.

The elections are the first effort of the Federal Electoral Commission, which will have half a million people working during the voting, according to Tony Iriah, the com-

mission's director of research. He said there are 65.3 million registered voters, an increase of about 40 percent over the last election and a figure suspected by many to be padded.

Small, iron-roofed buildings have sprung up all over the country during the last few days to serve as polling booths. Each building, which measures about 10 by 8 feet (3 by 2½ meters), has "what the electoral commission calls 'a secret compartment' for voting and must house three commission officials as well as two representatives from each of the six parties to monitor the balloting and the final count.

Sixty percent of the Nigerian electorate is illiterate so everyone will vote with a thumbprint. The voters' thumb will be stained with indelible ink in an attempt to prevent double voting. All adult men and women may vote.

The fear of violence, especially if there is an indecisive result and a run-off is necessary, has produced a small and temporary migration of wealthy Nigerian families. A

number of people are reported to have left the city of Ibadan in the southwest, the scene of election upheavals in 1963, and returned to their villages.

A police force of 90,000 must protect the 161,000 polling stations, and the government is not expected to ask the army for help. To do so, some observers say, would be an admission of failure and perhaps a temptation to some of the more politicized officers to stage a coup.

The campaign has included mud-slinging — even the tolerant and mild-mannered president called one of his opponents "a political harlot" — and campaign trips around the country in executive jets, helicopters and limousine cavalcades.

The government-controlled radio and television have given air time to opponents, unthinkable in any other part of the continent, including South Africa.

There are party contests but no real issues. Personalities and ethnic loyalties dominate the cam-

paign though there is widespread concern about the economy, which is in trouble with the drop in the demand and price of Nigerian oil. Oil accounts for 90 percent of the country's foreign earnings.

The presidency is the main prize but the governors of the states, who will be elected Aug. 13, have considerable authority. A party that may lose at the federal level can recoup some power and patronage at the state level. Three more elections will follow. On Aug. 20, the country will select the 95 members of the Senate and, on Aug. 27, the 449 members of the House of Representatives. State assembly races are Sept. 3.

This presidential election is almost certainly the last one for the front-runners. Mr. Awolowo is 74. Nnamdi Azikiwe is nearly 79. Mr. Shagari, 58, is limited to only one more four-year term.

However, a new generation of politicians is emerging who may or may not embrace Emeka Odu-megwu Ojukwu, the Biafran secessionist leader who recently came



Shehu Shagari

back to Nigeria and is running for the Senate. Mentioned often as people to watch are Lateef Jakande, the governor of the southwest Lagos state, and Abba Musa Rimi, governor of the northern Kaduna state.



## Sri Lanka's Parliament Outlaws Tamil Demand For a Separate Nation

This article was subjected to government censorship.

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka** — Sri Lanka's Parliament approved Friday a constitutional amendment outlawing all demands for a separate state for the minority Tamil population, a government spokesman said. The vote was 150-0.

The 16 members of Parliament belonging to the Tamil United Liberation Front did not attend the session that considered the measure.

To remain in Parliament, the front members, all from the northern Tamil-dominated district of Jaffna, will be required to swear allegiance to a united Sri Lanka. The majority Sinhalese make up about 75 percent of the population.

If the front members remain absent from Parliament for the next three months, they will lose their seats, the government spokesman said.

## Worker Suspected In Beirut Blast At U.S. Embassy

**BEIRUT** — A Lebanese employee of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut is being held in the fatal bombing at the embassy last April, sources close to the investigation said Friday.

The sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said four or five other persons were being detained by Lebanese authorities, including at least one Palestinian. All played only minor roles in the bombing at the embassy, the sources said. They said no charges had been filed.

About 60 people, including 17 Americans, died in the April 18 explosion of a truck in the embassy driveway. The bodies of several Lebanese workers never were found.

There was no evidence to suggest explosives had been planted in the embassy or that the bombing was carried out by a network of double agents, as some earlier reports claimed, the sources said.

Robert C. Ames, director of the Central Intelligence Agency's Office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia, was killed in the blast while meeting with other CIA employees, the sources said. But they said they did not believe he was the target of the bombing because he was an analyst who specialized in preparing summaries for the White House and not an agent.

Douglas Liyanage, said. The front leadership is expected to hold a meeting in Jaffna soon to decide its response to the amendment.

The amendment's passage came two weeks after a separatist group ambushed an army patrol in the northern district of Jaffna, killing 13 Sinhalese soldiers. Widespread violence began after the soldiers' bodies were brought to Colombo for burial.

Since then, almost 300 people, mostly Tamils living in the Colombo area, have died in the violence, according to the government. An estimated 52,000 Tamils remain in 16 refugee centers in and near the capital, Mr. Liyanage said.

The minister for trade and shipping, Lalith Athulathudumali, a close associate of President Junius R. Jayewardene, said the communal violence flared "because the ordinary Sinhalese came to believe that every Tamil who did not open his mouth to say otherwise" was supporting the terrorism.

Mr. Athulathudumali said civil servants had been slow to administer previously approved government reforms that would set up regional development councils and make Tamil a second national language, as demanded by liberation front politicians.

Both Colombo and Jaffna remained quiet Friday, Mr. Liyanage said. A nationwide curfew is to be relaxed at 6 P.M. Saturday, he said.

**Rail Blockade Dropped**

An Indian regional opposition party called off a rail blockade planned for Friday in the southern state of Tamil Nadu to protest against attacks on Tamils in Sri Lanka, Reuters reported from New Delhi, quoting the Press Trust of India.

The Indian government had earlier suspended Friday's rail services in the state for 14 hours after the party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, announced its plan to stop trains from running for the day.

## Ulster Extremists Get Prison Terms

**BELFAST** — A judge sentenced 22 Irish republican extremists to prison Friday after Northern Ireland's longest trial.

Thirty-five defendants were led in one by one to be sentenced for crimes ranging from murder and attempted murder to aiding the illegal Irish Republican Army. Thirteen of them received suspended sentences in the nine-month trial.



CONGRATULATIONS — President Sandro Pertini, right, greets members of Italy's new cabinet. From left, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who were sworn in Thursday. Friday they approved formation of a "cabinet within the cabinet."

## Bomb at Lebanese Mosque Kills 19 Robbers Kill 7 at Hotel in French City

(Continued from Page 1)

Colonel Abu Musa's out-of-hand rejection of whatever conclusions the central council might agree to, which he announced during a talk to a new unit that rallied to his forces in the Bekaa Valley, indicated that he and his Syrian backers were no nearer to a compromise with Mr. Arafat than when the revolt began May 17. The unit began ostensibly as a protest against the PLO leader's appointment of two loyal, but discredited, military men to crucial Bekaa commands.

Whatever the validity of Colonel Abu Musa's initial complaint against the autocracy of Mr. Arafat's leadership, the corruption of some leaders around him and his supposed growing aloofness from the PLO's rank and file, the dispute has increasingly developed into a bitter personal feud — and battle for control of the Palestinian movement — between Mr. Arafat and President Assad.

In 1966, Mr. Arafat was jailed for almost two months as the result of a plot he claimed was privately orchestrated by Mr. Assad, who was then Syria's minister of defense. On June 24, Mr. Assad ordered Mr. Arafat expelled from Syria after Mr. Arafat accused Damascus of instigating Colonel Abu Musa's rebellion.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad have dropped all pretense of their mutual dislike and distrust, exchanging public insults, unusual for Arab leaders.

The victor of their exchanges has left many foreign and Arab diplomats here wondering if there can be a rapprochement despite past instances in which they have papered over their differences in the name of Arab unity.

**Protests Are Planned At Ramstein Air Show**

**FRANKFURT** — More than 40 West German anti-nuclear groups are preparing to disrupt one of Europe's biggest air shows at the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein on Sunday.

In an open letter to the base commander, six members of Saarland anti-nuclear organizations threatened to destroy a fighter with their bare hands during the show. Other protesters say they will lie on the runway and prevent take-offs. Pershing-2 missiles are expected at the base this autumn if NATO goes ahead with its deployment plans.

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**Chad to Get New U.S. Aid**

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diplomatic sources said Friday, according to a United Press International report from Cairo.

All military leave has been canceled, and students and teachers have been ordered to report to military barracks, the sources said.

The government news agency JANA said that Libya "and its people are exposed to the threat of an imminent American aggression from the north and south, launched from the north by the U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels facing the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean and from the south through the military equipment and experts, arms and mercenaries being hurled by America and France into Chad."

In Nijmegen, Western diplomatic sources reported Friday that Chadian government troops had retreated from two eastern towns, Oum-Chalouba and Kalait, and were struggling to repel a major offensive in the north.

A column of 200 Soviet-made vehicles was only three miles (five kilometers) away from Faya-Largeau, where Mr. Habre's troops were pinned down by six days of constant Libyan air raids, the sources said.

The government denied rebel claims Thursday that they have retaken control of Oum-Chalouba and Kalait, but conceded that Chadian Army had been forced to retreat.

anti-Israeli elements among the local population."

According to an Israeli Foreign Ministry statement released in Beirut, "UNIFIL has no significant or important role in light of the situation as of June 1982."

It said that Israel has always said that the UN force "was not stringent enough in trying to stop terrorist activities in the south."

A UN spokesman, Timor Goksel, said that the problem was not with the militias alone but in many cases with Israeli soldiers, presumably intelligence officers, who traveled through the UN zone and refused to comply with the rules at checkpoints.

The UN force prepares a weekly calendar of incidents that provides a record of what its soldiers face. Entries in the current issue include the following:

July 12 — "Local militiamen armed by Israeli forces tried to force his way with his car at an Israeli checkpoint at Basrah. When he did not respond to routine warnings, one round was fired into his tires. A short time later, other local militiamen armed by Israeli forces deployed in combat positions, including rocket-propelled grenades, against two Irish positions. These positions were reinforced by armored vehicles." The situation was later defused through negotiation.

July 15 — The Irish were involved in another incident with men who, according to UN spokes-

men, had been armed by the Israelis.

July 17 — A civilian vehicle "refused to wait at a Dutch checkpoint near Yater and the Dutch troops were threatened by a civilian armed with a Kalashnikov rifle. The civilian turned out to be an Israeli captain."

Mr. Goksel said that it was the Israelis who may best exemplify the problems of the peace force. On May 29, he said, a 19-year-old Fijian soldier was killed at a gunfight with a man identified as Abdullah Suweidman, who worked for the Palestinians before the Israeli invasion and was then employed by Israel.

As Mr. Goksel and the adjutant of the Fijians, Arthur Sanga Sanga, recounted the incident, Mr. Suweidman carried a gun issued by the Israelis and his car was equipped with an Israeli radio. On numerous occasions, Mr. Goksel said, Mr. Suweidman had refused to allow his car to be searched at UN checkpoints and left the area, only to return with an Israeli escort for safe passage.

According to Mr. Goksel, on May 29, Mr. Suweidman again refused to be searched and was escorted to his home by Israelis.

A Fijian duty officer was called to the scene and left after seeing that the problem had been resolved. But to return to his headquarters, the duty officer had to pass Mr. Suweidman's house. According to the UN account, shots

were fired from the house at the Fijian's car; a soldier who came to the officer's assistance was killed.

Mr. Goksel said that although the Fijians have no authority to arrest or prosecute, they surrounded the house. He said they did not open fire because there were women and children inside. Meanwhile, the Israelis arrived and got Mr. Suweidman out of the house. He was taken to Tyre, where he reportedly was turned over to the Lebanese authorities.

But the next day, Mr. Suweidman was back. After negotiations with the Fijians, he was allowed to return to his home.

The version given by Israeli Army sources roughly coincides with UNIFIL's. The only major difference is that the Israelis say their responsibility ended when Mr. Suweidman was turned over to the Lebanese authorities.

Mr. Suweidman now submits to having his car searched and that because of the shooting he is no longer so close to the Israeli life because the dead soldier had many friends, adding:

"As my commanding officer said, he cannot guarantee the safety of the man." The Fijian said, "Many of the dead soldier's friends are still here. The feelings of his friends are hidden within the men. The soldier's father was very well known to me. We come from the same island."

For the Record

**MIAMI (AP)** — A Cuban refugee was taken into custody Friday in Havana after commandeering a jet on a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico to Miami, officials and witnesses said. They said the man had brandished a fake dynamite and sprayed a flammable liquid. It was the ninth hijacking to Cuba this year.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Seoul Says It Sank North's Spy Boat

**SEOUL (Reuters)** — South Korean aircraft and patrol boats on Friday sank what the Defense Ministry described as an armed spy boat off the country's eastern coast. It said at least four North Korean commandos were killed.

General Lee Ki Baek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said four bodies, three in diving suits, were found. The incident took place about three miles (five kilometers) off the southeastern town of Wolsong, site of a nuclear power plant, a ministry spokesman said.

The general said a South Korean Coast Guard vessel was damaged in an exchange of fire with the boat but that the South had no casualties. Nine North Koreans were killed in June 1980 when an armed northern vessel was sunk off southwestern South Korea.

### Gear Arrives in Egypt for War Games

**CAIRO (UPI)** — A military transport ship carrying heavy military equipment docked at Alexandria on Friday as U.S. troops began entering Egypt for the joint U.S.-Egyptian "Bright Star 83" military maneuvers later this month, military sources said.

The 25,000-ton U.S.S. William Callaghan began unloading 44 M-60 tanks and armored personnel carriers, about 20 troop transports, observation and attack helicopters, and military vans and containers for flatbed trucks, the sources said.

A total of 6,900 tons (6,210 metric tons) of equipment was expected to be taken ashore. Several hundred U.S. troops have arrived in Egypt. About 5,500 U.S. Army and Air Force personnel are expected to participate in the exercises with Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani forces.

### 2,357 Polish Activists Emigrated

**WARSAW (Reuters)** — A total of 2,357 opposition activists, mainly members of the banned trade union, Solidarity, emigrated from Poland with their families during the martial-law period, a government official said in an interview Friday.

General Rudolf Rudin, head of the Interior Ministry's passport office, told the weekly newspaper Polityka that nearly 6,300 internees and other activists had applied to leave and the authorities had issued 5,727 passports.

The bulk of those seeking passports were Solidarity members, General Rudin said. Only 12 emigrants had returned. He added that many people were unable to leave because Western nations had not given them visas.

### Zimbabwe Sets New Press Restrictions

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP)** — The Zimbabwe government imposed stringent restrictions Friday on press coverage of government security. The measure follows by five days the government ban on entry by foreign correspondents based in South Africa.

The ban Friday forbids publication or transmission of any information on acts of terrorism or sabotage or military efforts to suppress terrorism in areas designated by the minister of home affairs. It is expected to curtail coverage of military activities in the southwestern province of Matabeleland. Earlier this year, the Western press widely carried reports that atrocities were committed there by the Zimbabwe Army.

Matabeleland is the home province of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader who fled earlier this year and is living in London. British television reported last week that dozens of Mr. Nkomo's Ndebele supporters were killed by the army in June.

### Belgian Leader Has Heart Surgery

**BRUSSELS (Reuters)** — Belgium's prime minister, Wilfried Martens, 47, had preventive surgery for a heart ailment Friday and was recovering satisfactorily, a spokesman said.

He said Mr. Martens would probably stay in the Saint Raphael University Hospital at Louvain, west of Brussels, for about 10 days and then go on his usual summer holiday in the south of France.

The spokesman said the operation was to correct an aortic valve disorder that first occurred in Mr. Martens's youth, when he had had rheumatic fever. He said that it was the first time Mr. Martens had had heart surgery and that the aim was to prevent worse cardiac problems later.

The operation coincided with the start of the annual summer break for Belgian ministers, who concluded the 1984 budget agreement during the week.

**Opponents Urge Pinochet's Removal**

**SANTIAGO, Chile (UPI)** — Rodolfo Seguel, Chile's foremost labor leader, demanded Friday that President Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in a 1973 coup, step down and restore democratic rule as a condition for labor peace.

In what was considered a major step toward liberalizing his rule, General Pinochet announced Thursday that legislation would be drawn up to legalize political parties and restore Congress before 1989, the current date set by the country's constitution for a return to civilian rule.

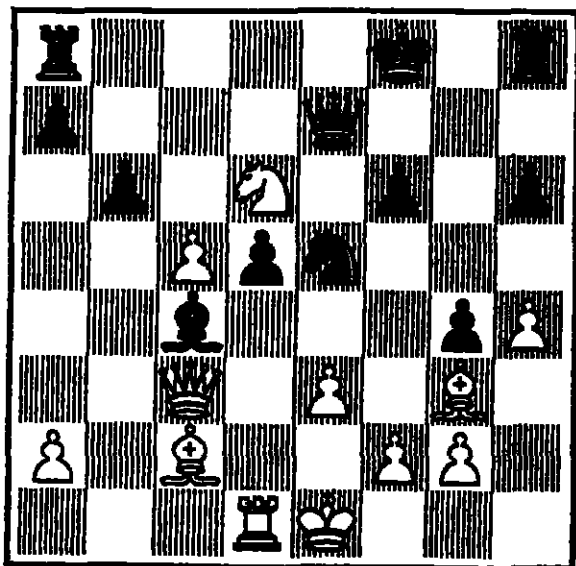
But Jorge Lavandera, head of a multiparty opposition front, said monthly mass protests calling for an end to military rule would continue. "Democracy cannot wait," the former Christian Democratic senator said.

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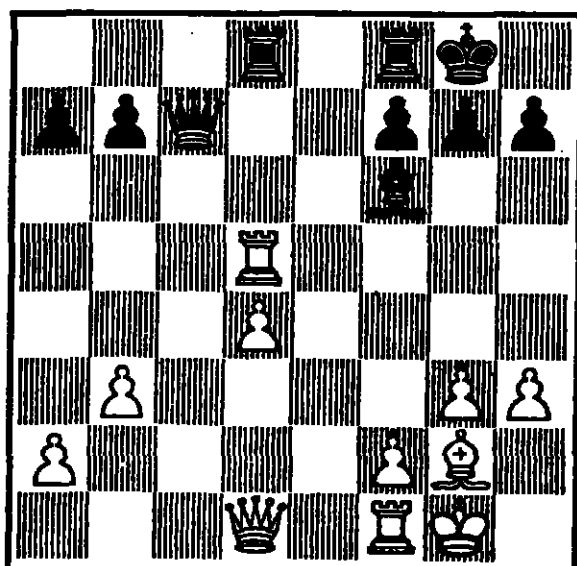
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## U.S., Russia Differ On START Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowley, President Ronald Reagan's chief arms-reduction negotiator, said Friday that both the United States and the Soviet Union had shown flexibility that produced "forward movement" in the just-completed fourth round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

But in Moscow on Friday, President Yuri V. Andropov told the Portuguese Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, that he considered that the disarmament talks had come practically to a standstill, Tass reported.

In Washington, Mr. Rowley said after meeting with Mr. Reagan that the latest round had been the "most significant to date" and that the U.S. side had exercised the increased flexibility that the president had said in June would henceforth characterize the U.S. position.

"I can report to you that I told the president that the Soviets also showed some flexibility and forward movement," Mr. Rowley told reporters.

"The president appeared pleased that his flexible approach is being carried out in serious and businesslike negotiations."

He declined to elaborate on where each side had been flexible, but said that the central issues of the discussions had not been affected.

"Reducing the warheads on each side by about one-third to 5,000 remains the central element of our position," Mr. Rowley said. "We are also determined to reduce, over time, the 3-to-1 Soviet advantage in nuclear destructive capability and potential."

"Our goals are twofold: deep reductions and a more stable strategic relationship."

But Mr. Rowley said the Kremlin's top priority now is talks on the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise intermediate-range missiles in Europe, scheduled to start in December, and he does not expect to make any real progress on strategic weapons "until we see how those talks go."

After talks were recessed Tuesday for two months, the Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, marking time in the negotiations, Mr. Rowley replied that the United States was taking the talks "very seriously."

According to Tass, Mr. Andropov told Mr. Cunhal that "the Geneva talks are practically at a standstill and the peoples of Europe find themselves confronted with a very dangerous situation threatening their peaceful life and their future."

Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, said Friday that his party would "without hesitation say 'no' to placement of nuclear missiles in Western Europe if a party congress were held today."

WASHINGTON — Two-thirds of Kenya's 1979 coffee crop perished after treatment with a worthless powder packaged to look like a popular fungicide. Standard counterfeit parts may have been installed in more than 600 helicopters used by British, West German, French and other European military fleets.

More than 357 heart pumps were recalled from U.S. hospitals in 1978 because of fears that some of the \$20,000 machines contained dangerous bogus components, worth about \$8 apiece.

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On the day the suit was announced, the safety agency itself was accused of engaging in a cover-up by concealing alleged improperities in its handling of the braking

case. Those charges were brought by Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, chairman of a House subcommittee that oversees the safety agency, which began hearings on the matter Friday. GM was invited to testify but declined Thursday.

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The "conflict" Mr. Johnson alluded to is the battle between Mr. Wirth and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. For nearly a year, Mr. Wirth has been accusing the agency of laxity in enforcing auto safety.

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Edward L. Rowley

Speaking in Stockholm, he said: "We shall arrange a party congress to take a position on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations."

"Our stand is a zero-solution that is not identical with the Americans, but requires that the Soviet SS-20 missiles be reduced to a level that would make it unnecessary for NATO to deploy new missiles in Western Europe."

Mr. Brandt visited Stockholm in his capacity as chairman of the United Nations Independent Commission on International Development Issues, which is known as the Brandt Commission.

He met with the Swedish foreign minister, Olof Palme, who heads the UN Commission on Disarmament.

The two men announced preliminary arrangements for a joint meeting of the two UN commissions in 1984 under the theme "Aid for Peace."



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

went through the Senate and became law. Mr. Reagan then would have difficulty finding sufficient cause to remove three current commissioners whom he finds objectionable because of policy differences.

The actions, which came just before Congress left for a five-week summer recess, ended one of the most productive first seven months of any congressional session. Major achievements included a rescue package for Social Security, a \$4.6-billion jobs bill, a budget plan to reduce the federal deficit and repeal of tax withholding on interest and dividends.

Also, the Democratic-run House passed a resolution on the nuclear

freeze, a cutoff of secret U.S. aid to insurgents fighting the Nicaraguan government and several measures for recession relief, all of which await Senate action. The Republican-run Senate approved a sweeping revision of immigration laws, a subject pending in the House.

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## Combating a Corporate Nightmare

As Fake Products Flood Market, Industries Seek Help

By Karen Tumulty  
Los Angeles Times Service

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L. Bikoff, president of the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, which represents more than 140 corporations, law firms and associations.

Mr. Bikoff was among a string of witnesses — including a private investigator who wore a hood to conceal his appearance — who urged Mr. Dingell's subcommittee to press for legislation that would crack down on producers and distributors of counterfeit merchandise.

To bolster their case, the witnesses supplied samples of familiar products and their counterfeit counterparts: Cross pens, Visa credit cards, Carrera "Porsche design" sunglasses, Levi's jeans, Motorola oil filters, Vaseline petroleum jelly and dozens of others.

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GAO Raises Conflict Issue in X-Car Investigation

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the federal office investigating auto defects was engaged to marry the secretary of a top vehicle-safety executive at the General Motors Corp. while he was supervising an investigation of brake problems in GM's X-cars, auditors at the General Accounting Office have discovered.

Officials of the GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, notified the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recently that the relationship gave "the appearance of a conflict of interest" in the government's handling of the defects case.

But an internal memorandum written by Frank Bernati, chief counsel of the safety agency, says that George Anzick advised his superiors about his relationship with the woman, who is now Mr. Anzick's wife, Mr. Anzick, formerly the director of the agency's Office of Defects Investigations, "did in fact

seek relief from the dilemma" presented by the conflict between his personal life and professional obligations, the memo said.

Mr. Anzick notified officials at the agency that his fiancée owned GM stock valued at \$35,000 and asked to be transferred from the GM case.

Agency officials did not immediately remove Mr. Anzick from the GM investigation after learning of his relationship, according to GAO documents made available Thursday by private critics of the agency.

On Wednesday, after a four-year investigation of defects in X-car brakes, the Justice Department filed, on behalf of the Transportation Department and its safety agency, a \$4-million lawsuit accusing GM of endangering its customers by trying to cover up braking defects in its 1980-model X-cars.

On the day the suit was announced, the safety agency itself was accused of engaging in a cover-up by concealing alleged improperities in its handling of the braking

case. Those charges were brought by Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, chairman of a House subcommittee that oversees the safety agency, which began hearings on the matter Friday. GM was invited to testify but declined Thursday.

"The reputation of GM cars and the interests of the people who make them have become a pawn in a conflict between units of two different branches of government," Elmer W. Johnson, GM vice president for public affairs, said.

The "conflict" Mr. Johnson alluded to is the battle between Mr. Wirth and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. For nearly a year, Mr. Wirth has been accusing the agency of laxity in enforcing auto safety.

Mr. Wirth said at the hearing by the subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance that the GAO report told of "a sorry state of affairs and an inexcusable track record for an agency whose primary obligation

need to preserve social programs and restrain defense increases. "The House has provided the administration with a policy of fairness at home and peace abroad," Mr. O'Neill said.

The legislators will face much unfinished business, including a possible \$73-billion tax increase, when they reconvene Sept. 12. And as next year's presidential and congressional elections approach, legislative action is expected to be characterized more and more by partisan maneuvering.

Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat, offered the amendment that would restrict the president's power to replace Civil Rights Commission members. He charged that Mr. Reagan's attempt to replace three commissioners had "raised serious bipartisan concern over the ability of the commission to work."

By voice vote, the House rejected a move by Representative F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., a Wisconsin Republican, to allow the president to fire commissioners merely for inefficiency.

Mr. Edwards' amendment also provided a five-year extension for the commission instead of the 20 years sought by Mr. Reagan. "We wanted to maintain tight oversight, so we can take another look in five years to see how they're doing," Mr. Edwards said.

L. Bikoff, president of the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, which represents more than 140 corporations, law firms and associations.

Mr. Bikoff was among a string of witnesses — including a private investigator who wore a hood to conceal his appearance — who urged Mr. Dingell's subcommittee to press for legislation that would crack down on producers and distributors of counterfeit merchandise.

To bolster their case, the witnesses supplied samples of familiar products and their counterfeit counterparts: Cross pens, Visa credit cards, Carrera "Porsche design" sunglasses, Levi's jeans, Motorola oil filters, Vaseline petroleum jelly and dozens of others.

Other commonly counterfeited products are computers and semiconductors, the witnesses said.

"The market for counterfeit Apple computers from Taiwan and Hong Kong is very active, with manufacturers offering to supply thousands on a monthly basis," said Richard Camps, vice president of Barrick Security Group, a San Mateo, California, company involved in undercover "sting" operations to foil computer piracy.

"We have found that counterfeiters bid parts companies and accessories companies, large companies and small alike," said James

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Sanctions and Poland

The sense spreads that the West's sanctions against Poland belong mostly to the past. The regime has met some of the West's conditions, it is argued, formally ending martial law and releasing many prisoners, but it is not about to license a Solidarity-like trade union again. The pope has accepted a broad dialogue with Warsaw and is undertaking to funnel private Western aid to private Polish farms, leaving the Western nations in the position of being "more Catholic than the pope" — a Polish pope. While the United States bars Polish airships and (in a direct blow at the Polish people's diet) Polish fishing boats, the Reagan administration has just agreed to expand grain sales to the Soviet Union, the source of Poland's grief.

Sanctions stay in force but movement in the most important economic area has begun. The ending of martial law cleared the atmosphere enough to enable creditor governments to agree in principle to resume talks on rescheduling Poland's huge official debt. In those talks the Poles' best chance to win access to credits for vital needed spare parts and raw materials. The West has economic reasons for rescheduling; it has never considered rescheduling strictly as a favor to Warsaw.

The West went up the roller coaster with

Solidarity and came down with martial law. By this emotional route Western governments came to pin their policy to ambitious and currently unachievable expectations for post-martial-law Poland. Little thought was given to setting policy toward Warsaw in the overall context of East-West relations, with the result that the West now treats Poland worse than it treats the Soviet Union. Poland has the worst of both worlds: political restrictions from the East, economic restrictions from the West. Inevitably, the economic restrictions, although aimed at the Polish government, touch the lives of the Polish people, in whose behalf the West means to act.

The sanctions are likely gradually to come down. It is important, however, that a business-as-usual spirit not be permitted to prevail. The goal of renewal to which the sanctions were dedicated is no less worthy for being hard to reach. The laws that the regime has substituted for martial law are ugly and repressive. President Reagan is right to stress that the regime must free all political detainees and people accused of martial-law crimes. An open dialogue with the workers is the only way by which the regime can begin to earn legitimacy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## How to Help Brazil

Brazil deserves at least as much of the Reagan administration's attention as Nicaragua — and more understanding. It is a dynamic country, by far the most powerful and promising in Latin America. The burden of its \$90-billion foreign debt threatens its stability, the cause of democracy in South America and even the foundations of world finance.

Brazil's spectacular growth in the '70s was irresistibly tempting to foreign lenders, who fed its insatiable appetite. The military government began to retrench four years ago, but not enough. World recession, high interest rates, too-rapid expansion of state-run industries and the rise in the cost of imported oil left Brazil unable to pay its foreign obligations.

The United States and the Bank for International Settlements made emergency loans last winter, while Brazil turned to the IMF and major banks for more significant help. As it must, the IMF conditioned its loan on austerity measures, but even these proved insufficient. A pending new agreement, to inspire still more loans from banks, would require more cuts in government subsidies and sharp curtailment of the indexation of wages, which has protected workers from inflation.

All this comes at a critical time for the country's politics. The military men have ruled Brazil since 1964 in the process of turning power back to civilians. Too much austerity could invite unrest and cause them to change their minds. Political opponents have muted their objections to belt-tightening so as not to provoke a retreat, but there have been

disquieting riots in Sao Paulo and attempts to stage a nationwide one-day strike.

There are no easy choices for helping Brazil. Default is a possibility but should be averted at all costs; it would cut Brazil off from credits and make a manageable recovery all but impossible. It could set off a chain reaction of bank failures. A repayment moratorium may be inevitable; if so, the bribe the better. The IMF proposes more stringent austerity, which is ultimately desirable if socially feasible.

The House version of the IMF funding bill urges stretching all developing nations' debts and reducing interest rates, but someone would have to pay. If it is banks, they will shy from necessary new credits; if it is IMF member countries, new funding will be hard to get.

More help for Brazil is coming through faster disbursement of already approved loans by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; and the Bank for International Settlements has let its loan stand unpaid. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan says the United States probably would not lend any more if asked, which is not much of a policy.

Worldwide recovery gives the greatest relief, but it will not be strong enough soon enough to avert less attractive measures. The most promising appears to be the IMF program — if that austerity does not crush the economy or political reform — plus more bank loans.

No one can be sure about the right remedies. But Brazil needs even more help than other debtors and deserves the most intensive care.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Struggling With the Dollar

The intervention in the foreign exchange markets by the central banks of Japan, the United States and West Germany to suppress the rise of the dollar is welcome but it is not the final solution to the overvalued greenback.

We urge monetary authorities to continue to make concerted efforts in the markets to bring down the value of the dollar. We are pleased that the United States participated this time. How long will the United States cooperate? But the major task for the United States is to bring down its interest rates, because this is the basic cause of the dollar's abnormal strength.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

The intervention of the American Federal Reserve and the Japanese and West German monetary authorities to stop the rapid ascent of the dollar is long overdue. The Americans' past insistence on the virtues of free market forces has meant that intervention has occurred on only two previous occasions during the tenure of the present administration, one of them being the attempted assassination of the president. Even then the intervention was not grandiose. The present departure, or rather rediscovery of what some had feared to be a lost art, results in part from the Williamsburg summit agreements. These were in turn based on an exhaustive exercise designed by the Europeans to prove that exchange market intervention should not necessarily be judged in narrow profit and loss terms, and might on occasion be positively desirable.

—The Guardian (London).

If the dollar stays expensive or rises further, it will offset the results of the French austerity

plan. At present, the American recovery has no appreciable equivalent in Europe, and the rise of the dollar has an inflationary effect.

—Les Echos (Paris).

It's like a stab in the back. The friendly old U.S. dollar is cutting up American business. U.S. manufacturers have lost from 12 percent to 25 percent of their relative price competitiveness with foreign producers because of the dollar's strength in relation to other currencies.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

### A Debate on Proliferation

Until some other nation actually explodes a nuclear device, the threat of nuclear proliferation remains long-range and abstract. U.S. policymakers, while paying lip service to the need to stop the spread of nuclear weapons technology, regularly set aside anti-proliferation measures for the sake of more immediate, concrete political or diplomatic goals.

True, the premise that American leverage can affect the decisions of other nations is faulty. The spread of nuclear technology has reduced U.S. influence. Pending amendments to the 1978 nonproliferation act in Congress would close some loopholes and would add a carrot to the stick by offering much more favorable terms for nuclear exports to nations accepting anti-proliferation safeguards.

These changes may be useful — but what is also needed is a rethinking of the proliferation threat and possible ways to meet it. The debate of the last several years on strategic arms could be a model; it is clearly time for a similar educational process on proliferation.

—The Baltimore Sun.

## FROM OUR AUG. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Zeppelin's Airship Burns

ECHTERDINGEN, Germany — When the catastrophe which destroyed Count Zeppelin's balloon took place, the repairs were well in hand. Grenadiers were employed in holding the balloon down when the wind considerably increased in violence, and the great aerial cruiser commenced to roll and pull at its anchors. After a particularly violent lunge, one of the cars crashed on to the ground, causing the motor to explode. The soldiers let go and, the fire rapidly spreading, the balloon was a mass of flames as it rose in the air, and a few minutes later the debris fell to the earth a mass of ruins. Count Zeppelin's grief was painful to behold. Between forty and fifty thousand people were watching at the moment of disaster, but only two or three persons were injured.

### 1933: Chaplin and a Japanese Plot

TOKIO — A nationalistic sublieutenant in the Japanese navy told from the witness stand how extremists had planned to assassinate Charlie Chaplin in a wild plan to thrust Japan and the United States into war. The story of the plot against Chaplin, British-born film comedian, whose fame is as great in the Far East as in America, was related by Sublieutenant Koga at the trial of ten naval officers involved in the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai on May 15, 1932. Koga said the extremists had planned to bomb the official residence of the premier during a reception for Chaplin. The reception was cancelled. The witness said it had been hoped that the death of Chaplin would cause a war, "which was needed to rehabilitate the Japanese spirit."

# Toward Economic Organization of the Pacific Basin

By Walt W. Rostow

HONOLULU — Since Professor Kiyoshi Kikima proposed in 1967 the concept of a Pacific Free Trade Area, the notion of setting up some kind of an economic institution to embrace the whole of the Pacific basin has been on the international agenda. Rarely has a concept been so intensively and systematically canvassed for so many years with so little result. In the words of the old Chinese proverb, there has been a great deal of noise on the staircase but no one has come into the room.

At first sight, effective regional organization of Asia seems much more absurd than inevitable. After all, putting the Soviet Union aside, almost 60 percent of the population of the world lives in Asia. The task would seem just about as elusive as that attempted by the United Nations.

Asian nations' politics constitute a spectrum from Western-style democracy to military or Communist Party dictatorship. They differ in

racial, religious and cultural heritage; and history has burdened some with deeply rooted antagonisms toward neighboring states. Regional cooperation has certainly not proved to be easy and inevitable.

But neither has it proved absurd. Significant progress has been made.

It is worth noting a remarkable fact that many have come to take for granted: In the whole sweep of the history of the modern world economy during the past two centuries, there is no equivalent to the sustained pace of economic growth generated in the Pacific basin since the 1950s. This saga opens up the possibility of — and even requires — forms of economic cooperation that would have seemed inappropriate or even utopian in the first postwar decade.

The Asian Development Bank is a vital regional institution now accorded the highest form of praise — that

of being taken for granted. And the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand) has patiently built up in the past generation the habit of cooperation, including the capacity to settle potential conflicts among its members.

With the maturity to understand its limitations as well as its potentialities, ASEAN has demonstrated that, acting together, the five nations can not only stand stronger than if each of them stood alone, but can also contribute significantly to the stability of the larger region of which they are an important part.

The circumstances of Asia suggest that an organization performing for the Pacific basin roughly the functions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Atlantic would be useful. Why has it not happened? The

OECD was uniquely fortunate. Its predecessor institution, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, set up to manage the Marshall Plan, already existed and had generated the habit of cooperation within Europe and across the Atlantic. Initial members of the OECD were relatively homogeneous with respect to levels of development, culture and political institutions. Asia is much more diversified.

The Pacific region has its particular security concerns. Would membership draw countries into unwanted, more explicit security relations with the United States? And if communist governments were permitted to join, would the organization permit unwanted contacts with or influence by such governments?

Some countries of the region fear that an economic organization would inevitably be dominated by Japan.

the United States or, worst of all, by both countries in concert.

Would a Pacific basin organization dilute the slowly developing but important elements of economic cohesion within ASEAN?

And there is the question of Taiwan's place. Its inclusion might pose problems for relations of a Pacific basin organization and some of its members with China.

It is good to try to define an initial agenda, a mode of organization and the membership of a Pacific basin organization that might resolve or mitigate this array of problems.

A Pacific basin organization would be most likely to emerge successfully by demonstrating, case by case, that it is a useful supplement to national, bilateral and existing multilateral economic relations. The way to begin is to go to work on a major problem of palpable common interest.

The problem of energy supply is, I suggest, a prime candidate for an initiating role. This judgment flows from an exceedingly important fact often ignored in discussions of the future of the energy market: At this stage of their evolution, developing nations experience much higher rates of growth in energy consumption than advanced industrial countries.

History is seldom linear, but if the 1971-72 differential rates were to persist, by the year 2000 developing Asia would require 2.200 million tons of oil equivalent in energy consumption.

It is calculations like these that have led the World Bank to estimate investment requirements for energy production in the developing region as a whole at approximately \$683 billion (in 1980 U.S. dollars), lifting the proportion of investment allocated to this purpose from 2.3 percent of GNP in 1980 to 3.2 percent in 1990.

A 1982 Asian Development Bank study on Asian energy problems, covering all the ADB developing countries, concludes that the average annual investment needs of energy will be more than double the 1980-1985 period. The study concludes that in most developing countries almost all the needed equipment has to be imported; and that the task of mobilizing the necessary external financial resources will require heavy support from international financial agencies.

This study also notes that many of these developing countries do not have energy supply and consumption data organized in such a way that they are amenable to economic and statistical evaluation.

These pioneering calculations suggest the order of magnitude of the task confronted in the Pacific basin if the rapidly growing countries of the region are to provide themselves through their own resources and external assistance, with the energy base they will require if high real growth rates are to be sustained.

Members of ASEAN might prepare their estimates in common and present them on a consolidated basis. The secretariat of the energy program (organized by the Asian Development Bank) would pull together their projections, assure their comparability and present a broad statistical picture of the region's energy problems and potentialities. On the basis of such data, responsible energy officials of the governments (as well as officials of the World Bank, the ADB and possibly the International Energy Agency) would meet and isolate certain key areas for action.

The exercise as a whole would, if successful, require the governments to examine their energy prospects on a long-term basis; lead the governments to act domestically with a longer time horizon than that indicated by the short-run oscillations of the international oil market; stimulate efforts to lighten their collective efforts in the field of energy and provide special resources for that purpose; and enlarge the flow of external capital, public and private, to expand the region's energy base.

The enterprise would not, initially or perhaps ever, involve new structures or institutions. The ADB could sponsor the gathering of relevant data and its secretariat could service the meetings. The World Bank and other relevant global institutions could attend and contribute. Participation within the Pacific basin would be on the basis of the interest of governments in participating.

Other candidates for this pragmatic multilateral approach are agriculture, raw material supply (including the maintenance and systematic cultivation of the forests), and trade.

The writer, who was special assistant for national security affairs to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, is professor of economics and history at the University of Texas. This comment was adapted from a recent address at the East-West Center in Honolulu.

## Terrorists Should Find No Indulgence

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The recent upsurge of Armenian terrorism raises some complex problems. Despite intermittent clouds of revulsion, there has not been a strong enough international stand on terrorism to provide clear answers.

Too many observers have succumbed to the temptation to denounce the terrorist deed and sympathize with its purpose. Obviously some young Armenians have been impressed with the apparent success of non-Armenian terrorists in putting their cause on the world agenda.

The Palestinians are an example, although no one can point to a single improvement in the lot of either the Arabs in territories occupied by Israel or of the Palestinian diaspora as a result of terrorism. West German and Italian murderers did terrify their societies, but they failed to achieve anything but their own destruction.

Now come the Armenians. Their goal is even more quixotic than that of the Palestinians in search of a state or of the Europeans trying to provoke revolution. They want the world, and especially Turkey, to recognize formally that the massacre of Armenians in 1915 was the 20th century's first example of genocide.

It is important to specify the 20th century, because of course history is replete with examples of genocide, from the earliest times to the massacres of Amerindians in the United States, Argentina and other parts of the New World.

The difference is that now, at a stage in human development at which war has yet to be generally seen as an intolerable crime, genocide has at least been recognized. That is an advance, perhaps a hope for the future — although modern weaponry has also advanced to the point at which war and genocide can be synonymous.

But is that a reason for more killing so as to force attention to the past? How far back should it go? Which societies should do penance for their ancestors and which are so blameless as to have the right to judge?

Perhaps the Armenian terrorists are acting in collusion with others who have their own, more immediate reasons to sow new distress abroad. The PLO enabled them to establish headquarters in Beirut when that city was the world's terrorist capital. Since, some have found refuge in Syria and Iran, apparently moving from there to Europe. It is curious, at the least, that the published grievances never seem to complain about the lot of Armenians in the Soviet Union.

These are side issues. The central point is terrorism. There has been a tendency in France, particularly, to make a distinction between "selective" terrorism, such as the murder of Turkish diplomats, and indiscriminate attacks such as the recent bomb at Orly airport outside Paris.

There has been a tendency among some U.S. as well as French commentators to say that even though their methods are reprehensible, the Armenian terrorists do have a point.

There has been more than a tendency among peaceable Armenians to welcome the attention. A Mass was celebrated in Paris for the five Armenians who blew themselves up along with the wife and son of the Turkish envoy in Lisbon.

In fact, all this serves the terrorists' aim. To make a point now, as the French government has done, of previous efforts to have the United Nations condemn the 1915 genocide is to accept

the terrorists' argument and plead for a truce.

Two legal Armenian groups in France have acknowledged this diplomatic effort, going on to say that it must be successfully concluded "or terrorism won't be avoidable and world equilibrium could be disturbed."

What group will be next to demand "understanding" and political support in return for restraint from wanton killing? The world is full of people who are suffering, let alone of people whose forebears suffered.

A firm line must be drawn. Terrorism cannot work as moral blackmail any more than as political blackmail. Condemnation must be unqualified. Understanding should be reserved for victims. Civilized countries cannot afford to waffle.

History cannot be undone or avenged. Tragedy has always been part of the human condition. The requirement of justice is to reduce and alleviate it among the living and in future generations. That will require all our humble efforts.

The Armenian terrorists are more important than their cause in one way. They are a reminder of how long the burden of gross injustice weighs, of how hard it is to wipe away the stain of conscienceless evil. They deserve no indulgence; there lies the way of spreading horror and cynicism of moral sense. But they are to be heard as decisions are pondered in current conflicts, as the search for power and domination is pursued at the cost of lives. Victory can be an illusion.

This is not pacifism. It is a reflection on the unresolvable consequences of trying to impose a national will by force. Hatred can have a terribly long life, well beyond the span of those who practice and provoke it.

The New York Times.

## Renewed Polish Unrest Is Inevitable

By Abraham Brumberg

MUNICH — In recent weeks the Polish government has lifted martial law, released a few dozen political prisoners and promised amnesty for hundreds of others. With this and a flurry of "special regulations," General Wojciech Jaruzelski hopes to achieve at least the appearance of national reconciliation.

In reality, these policies are a prescription for yet another explosion of Polish unrest, perhaps more violent than any in the past.

The regime has several objectives. It seeks the appearance of normalcy, so as to demonstrate to its "fraternal allies" that the Communist Party's power can now be exercised without embarrassing compromises.

Second, General Jaruzelski is determined to strengthen the machinery of the state.

Third, the regime hopes to induce Western governments and banks to lift their sanctions and reschedule Poland's foreign debt.

Finally, by trying to convince Poles that their government has their interests at heart, he seeks to prevent another outbreak of unrest.

He may achieve the first three objectives. In the short run there will be some marginal improvements: Several hundred Solidarity members released from prison, factories no longer directed by men in military uniforms, the power of the military curbed, passport regulations relaxed. Steps to strengthen private farming may even result in greater supplies of food for all Poles.

But few Poles fail to see that General Jaruzelski is far from remaining what he calls "true to the spirit of the 1980 agreements" — the Gdansk accords between Solidarity and the government guaranteeing the right to strike and free independent unions. He has sought instead to annul those accords and tighten the repressive control of the government.

The Roman Catholic Church, too, is increasingly disappointed with the government, and it may consider

abandoning the de facto collaboration by which it has tried to exercise a moderating influence on the regime.

(In fact, the church has had little influence. A few weeks ago church spokesman announced that it had succeeded in blocking passage of some particularly noxious amendments to the penal code. Within days, Parliament passed several of them.)

The 10 million members and women who joined Solidarity wanted — and were promised — union pluralism and democracy; instead they will get one official union.

They wanted to dilute the power and privileges of a hated bureaucracy; instead the prerogatives of that bureaucracy will be increased.

The Polish people wanted and were promised economic decentralization; instead the new regulations enhance central controls over decisions about pricing and production.

They wanted a greater voice in running their factories; instead the power of managers has been increased, self-management councils can be dismissed if deemed a threat "to the basic interests of the society" and

workers' choice of employment will be severely limited.

Intellectuals craved more freedom from the party's control. Instead, most of their associations have been dissolved; and new regulations make it "illegal" for the government to dissolve any such organizations that are formed in the future.

The academic freedoms won in 1980-81 have been abolished, and the authorities have been vested with the power to suspend university senates, dismiss officials and faculty members and forbid any assemblies — at the universities and elsewhere — considered "threats to public order."

The Gdansk accords promised a liberalized censorship law, and one was indeed promulgated a year later. Now it has been rescinded and replaced with a far more restrictive one.

Theoretically, some of the regulations can be abolished in two years if what is now called the "state of crisis" is over. But most certainly the state of crisis will not be over. The new measures are guaranteed not merely to sustain it but also to bring it eventually to a breaking point.

In these circumstances the apparent haste of some Western countries to lift economic sanctions and again provide the Polish government with economic aid is not only morally indecent but politically absurd.

There is room for argument about whether the sanctions were wise or effective, and indeed about whether any economic sanctions can change the policies of a repressive regime. A case can be made, too, for lifting those sanctions that strike first and foremost at the Polish people rather than their rulers. But to rush in with a flood of renewed credit and other economic help is sheer folly. It will not encourage liberalization but rather provide temporary relief to a regime bent on precipitating disaster.

The writer, editor of "Poland: Genesis of a Revolution," contributed this comment to The New York Times.



"On three you are no longer in prison. One...two...three!"

## How a Crisis Disappears Into Thin Air

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Every now and again dependent observers of the world must thoughts to the effect that democracies simply cannot contend against totalitarian powers because of the inherent advantages of decisive rule uninhibited by the need for public sanction. The consolidation of the Polish question, contrasted with the continuing turmoil in Central America, illustrates both the advantages of communist practice and the collision of the West in bringing on their success.

Would any stray diplomat, if colored on the street, say that there is at this moment a "Polish crisis"? The answer is, very clearly, no. But then why was there ever a Polish crisis? There was a Polish crisis because a labor movement called Solidarity captured the national imagination and served demands on the communist overlords to acknowledge such basic human freedoms as were enunciated in the Helsinki accords.

But then why is there no longer a Polish crisis, given that the Poles do not enjoy the freedoms they set out after? Because the West has agreed that nothing is going to be done to challenge the hegemony of the Soviet Union over Polish affairs.

Lech Walesa pronounced the final judgment on the end of martial law in Poland. It would be preferable, he said, to live in Poland under martial law than in the circumstances imposed by the new constitution.

The peculiar working of the Western mind has it that not only do crises go away when the Soviet Union resolutely steps in to stop the threat of disorder, they also go away when the West contrives to make a bad situation worse. The Vietnam crisis ended when Vietnam was surrendered to communist aggression. The Salvadoran crisis will end a month or two after the insurgents take power.

Ronald Reagan is the president of the United States, and even so we accept such defeats as have been handed to us in Poland.

In such moments as these, one concludes that if the West is going to win, it will do so because of the failure of communism, not because of the resources of freedom.

Universal Press Syndicate.



"Congratulations!"

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Madrid in Practice?

Is the refusal of accreditation by the regime in Poland to Henryk Kurta, for long years a correspondent from the Brussels newspaper "La Libre Belgique" and for Belgian radio and Swiss papers, an indication of how the "balanced" Madrid compromise will work in practice?

S. GROCHOLSKI, Hamme-Mille, Belgium.

### Amnesty's Mission

In response to "Amnesty International" (Letters, July 21): By politely but insistently pressuring governments and other legally established bodies in states that are found to be violating human rights, and in reference to specific prisoners or "disappeared" persons, Amnesty International tries to enforce guidelines laid down in the International Declaration of Human Rights. This method of working obviously precludes dealing with loosely organized groups of insurgents, since there are no lines of communication.

It is a fact that in Amnesty's yearly

reports "unequal" treatment appears to be given to the democracies and their allies, because access to those countries is easier. The public may draw whatever inference it cares to from this fact, but it is worthy of note that Amnesty is severely criticized by East bloc countries.

Despite all the criticism, thousands of Amnesty members work quietly but doggedly, within the strict limitations imposed by Amnesty International's nonpartisanship and working methods, for the enforcement of basic human rights by all governments.

MARIA K. CONSTANTINIDIS, Kifissia, Greece.

### Churches and Marxism

John Dart's story on the World Council of Churches (JHT, Aug. 1) says that criticism of the WCC by Reader's Digest "relied heavily on information from the conservative Institute on Religion and Democracy for critical reports."

May I point out, as author of the Digest article on the WCC, that it was based on two months of research in four European countries; and the

United States. That included several days of lengthy interviews at WCC headquarters in Geneva and at the organization's New York office.

I had only two interviews with representatives of the Institute on Religion and Democracy. I do not consider that they unduly influenced my conclusion that, unfortunately for Christianity, the World Council of Churches has fallen prey to fashionable and often half-baked Marxism.

JOSEPH A. HARRIS, Paris.

### A Reader's Questions

Why does a front-page report in your Aug. 2 issue ("Republican Leader Opposes Reagan on Advers for Salvador") use the pejorative adjective

tive "so-called" when referring to the Contadora group of Latin American countries, a responsible grouping that happens to be playing a critical role in Central America?

And why does a report on that same page ("Hare Krishna Sect Alarms Kremlin"), while saying that the Kremlin is alarmed by what it claims to be a CIA agent acting in the Soviet Union as a guru of the Hare Krishna sect, avoid casting the least light on the allegation's accuracy? If it has any basis, I, as an American citizen, would also be alarmed.

JOHN ERNEST, Santa Barbara, California.



# Cultural Contrasts of U.S. and Japan Make Educational Borrowings a Problem

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — Japanese schools are so closely tied to the culture and economy they serve that the question of what American educators might borrow is complex.

"Japanese schools cannot be a model for American schools," observed Lou-Anne Wesler, an American who recently spent two years

## JAPANESE EDUCATION

Last of four articles.

teaching in Japanese schools. "But both countries certainly can learn from each other."

Certain obvious strengths of Japanese schools clearly could be incorporated into the American system, beginning with the priority that education receives. The Japanese spend more of their national income than Americans do on education, give it a larger share of the national budget and reward their teachers, who work year-round, with higher salaries and more social status. Teachers are seen as performing a valued service to their country.

American schools could also move toward Japan's focus on fundamental academic skills, and while Saturday classes might be unacceptable in the United States, where nearly everyone has a five-day work week, the length of the school day and the school year are longer. Some American teachers believe, for instance, that the Japanese, by not having a three-month summer vacation, avoid the problem of students' reviewing every fall material they might have forgotten over the summer.

There are also some subjective aspects of Japanese schools that might be appreciated by American educators. Mrs. Wesler, for example, noted the capacity of even the youngest students to concentrate on detailed tasks for long periods of time. Such qualities are deeply rooted in aspects of Japanese culture and social values, from work habits to family structures and possibly even diet, that do not lend themselves easily to being exported.

Americans, for example, tend to think of the "sensitive" teacher as the one who is alert to the individual needs of each student and can find ways of developing them. In Japan, however, the "sensitive" teacher is the one who can find ways of moving the class forward as a group.

Jackson Bailey, a historian at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, who has spent many years studying Japanese education, believes the contrasting views of the relationship between individual and group is basic to any effort to learn from the Japanese experience.

"Dependence and independence are both essential to human life," he said. "The Japanese lean toward one, we lean toward the other. In Japan, psychological satisfaction comes from the fact that a group depends on you, and you on the group. They see dependence as a positive value. We think of it as a negative."

There are certain paradoxes in the current American interest in Japanese schools. For one thing, many of the ingredients that American reformers are proposing to improve their education system

cannot be found in Japan. Japanese classes are large. Superior teachers are not rewarded with merit pay. Automatic promotion of pupils from one grade to the next is the norm. And teachers cannot just concentrate on teaching but are expected to become involved in their pupils' social problems.

In addition, the United States has a large, heterogeneous population with diverse educational needs, from bilingual programs to the inner city to college-level instruction in elite suburban high schools. The best American high schools are undoubtedly superior to anything that Japan has to offer, but maintaining a basic threshold of competence for such a diverse population is an enormous and expensive task.

Furthermore, education in the United States is complicated by poverty and changes in family structures. The divorce rate in the United States is 90 a year for every 1,000 marriages, and nearly one in five American children is being raised by a single parent.

Japan, by contrast, has an unusually homogeneous population and relatively few of these social problems. The poorest 20 percent of Japanese have a greater share of the national wealth than that portion of any other industrialized nation. Illegitimate births are rare, and with a divorce rate of less than 3 a year per 1,000 marriages, only 5 percent of children live in single-parent homes.

Such homogeneity makes possible what would be out of the question in the United States: an efficient, centralized school system with clear-cut goals accepted by virtually everyone and a remarkable consistency in the quality of teaching in schools, both urban and rural, throughout the country.

Moreover, the Japanese are convinced that their system has serious problems of its own, many of them flowing from the very means used to achieve academic successes, and most of which are diametrically opposed to the difficulties confronting American schools. Many Japanese agree with Jiro Hagai, a professor of education at Hiroshima University, that "our education is geared to mediocrity, not to excellence."

Last month, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appointed an advisory panel headed by Masaru Ibuka, the founder and chairman of the Sony Corp. to study the country's education system and recommend reforms.

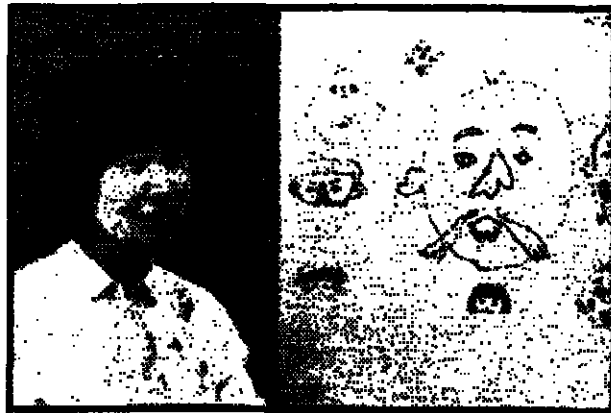
Mr. Nakasone was prompted by the most visible issue facing Japanese education, violence in the schools. Last month the Education Ministry issued a study that found that incidents of violence, ranging from the breaking of windows and fights among students to assaults on teachers, occurred last year in 14 percent of all public junior high schools and 11 percent of high schools.

The study, which was prompted by a stabbing incident in a junior high school, found that the level of violence was highest here in Osaka, where half of the junior high schools and two-thirds of the high schools experienced violence. Property damage was estimated at more than \$250,000.

This level of violence in schools may sound modest to Americans accustomed to hearing about rough and tumble urban high schools. But in a country where the rate of all crimes is low and where even joggers heed red lights whether there is any traffic or not, it has become the most widely discussed domestic problem and was an issue in the recent national elections.

Motofumi Makida, the president of the Japan Teachers Union, called school violence a "disease of all highly industrialized countries" and said that it reflected Japan's emphasis on economic development at the expense of "human

Yukie Kono conducting a second-grade class in Tanohata, Japan. Below, students and teacher exchanging bows after a math class in Hiroshima.



values. Like almost everyone else interviewed on the topic, he also cited the problem of *ochikobore*, or "dropouts."

In Japan, the term dropout does not refer to students who leave school before the age of 18, something that hardly anyone does, but to students who, while remaining in the classroom, cannot keep up with the rapid pace of instruction mandated by the examination system.

Statistics on the number of such dropouts are imprecise, but a decade ago Japan's National Association of Educational Research Institutes asked a sample of elementary and junior high school teachers for their impressions of how many of their students were not keeping up with the curriculum. The consensus was that half fell into this category.

Most teachers and principals link the dropout problem to the high standards of the nationally mandated curriculum and the fact that the primary responsibility of teachers is to prepare students for the rigorous high school and college entrance examinations.

Nobukazu Matsura, a high school teacher in Hiroshima, said he had previously served in a suburban high school in Osaka where four-fifths of the students could not keep up. "A lot of students can't understand the lesson, but they don't express themselves, so they do it by breaking a window or hitting someone," he said.

In the United States, students having difficulty keeping up with the general academic pace would probably be put in a slower-moving section or even held back a year. In Japan, however, the social ostracism inherent in such solutions makes them impractical, so reform efforts have taken the form of reducing academic pressure. "We must lower the general level of instruction," said Mr. Makida.

Shodo Kawasaki, a math teacher and deputy principal at the Hiroshima University Elementary School, agreed. He pointed to a problem in the fifth-grade textbook that asked students to calculate the original price of an item that is "discounted 20 percent and costs 560 yen" and commented, "This is too difficult for fifth graders."

Many Japanese agree that the effort to raise the level of basic skills that Americans envy so much has been pushed too far, and the Education Ministry has taken several steps in recent years to retreat a bit. The number of hours prescribed for math and English each week in elementary and junior high schools has been reduced from four to three, and the ministry has appealed to teachers to keep the level of homework down.

Such changes also address another widespread fear: that even students who can keep up with the fast academic pace are working too hard, becoming stunted in their artistic and emotional development and, in effect, being deprived of some of their childhood.

"I feel as if I missed a lot while I was studying so hard," recalled Yuri Idenawa, a 19-year-old college student from Yokohama. "I like drama, and my first year in high school I was a member of a drama group. But I had to resign to prepare for the examinations."

Schools have made use of the added free time in ways familiar to Americans. Many have encouraged sports and other extracurricular activities, and Sasaki Kabe, principal

of the Kanda Elementary School in Tokyo, said that he had used it to promote student council activities, such as student-run festivals.

A growing number of Japanese are also worrying about whether their education system is producing students with the imagination and critical thinking skills necessary for leadership in a sophisticated technological society.

Two years ago, Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, a Japanese television personality, had a book of recollections of her childhood published, entitled "Totto-Chan: The Little Girl at the Window."

The book recalls how, shortly before World War II, she was suspended from the first grade in her local public school for being too much of a dreamer. She found her

way into a progressive school run by a man with an instinctive understanding of how children and their curiosities can grow.

"Totto-Chan" became a record best-seller, with sales now above six million, and Miss Kuroyanagi attributes its remarkable success not only to her celebrity status but to a widespread feeling that "there is something terribly wrong with education in Japan today."

Japanese education produces a high level of academic achievement, she commented. "But it does not nurture individuals, people who do original work," she continued, "and because teachers cannot afford to take time to help the many children who are unable to keep up, they fall further and further behind. In the process, they're scarred for life."

Much of the creativity problem is rooted in the examination system, which to a large extent is a measure not so much of a student's intrinsic ability as it is a test of his willingness to conform and memorize.

When a company hires someone who has made it into a top university, it can be assured he will be willing to work long hours, remember large amounts of information, and, above all, accept the goals of the organization. "Qualities valued by industry such as hard work, consistency, durability and loyalty are fostered in the schools," observed Nabuo Shimahara, a Japanese scholar at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

This system served Japan well during a period when its economic growth was achieved primarily by taking ideas generated in the United States and elsewhere and doing a better job of turning them into practical products.

A growing number of corporate leaders, educators and others, however, wonder whether these qualities will continue to be adequate now that Japan may have to start generating ideas of its own.

Mr. Ibuka of Sony said in an

interview that his company could not "do very interesting work" if it employed "only people who have graduated from the right universities." He said it was difficult to try to develop special talent or creativity at any stage in the Japanese system.

Many teachers share such concerns. "Our children are not creative enough," said Tomiko Yusa, who teaches at the Uchikoshi Junior High School in Hachioji. "There may be 36 ways to solve a math problem, but we don't have time to let them see more than one. So we produce children who can solve every problem with one method."

"In Japan, everyone can hit a single, but nobody can hit a home run," said Sukeyasu Yamamoto, a professor of physics at Tokyo University.

Some educators have begun to address the creativity problem. At the Shimanokoshi Elementary School in Tanohata in northeastern Japan one day recently Yukie Kono had her second graders read a short illustrated poem about a face drawn in the moisture on the glass door of a shower. She then asked them to think for a few moments about what happens to such a face when the water begins to flow, and she then had them come to the front of the room and draw their interpretation of such a face. The next step, she said, will be to have them write their own poem.

"I wanted them to understand the poem and the picture from their own perspective, and through their own experience," she explained later. "Reading a poem and seeing a picture alone doesn't make it yours."

Seizo Okubo, the principal of the school, said she was encouraging Miss Kono to teach "an exception" in her country. Asked whether she feared that the values her school was instilling might not last once the students reached junior high school and began to feel the

pressure of entrance examinations, the principal replied, "We can only do what is best at our level."

The development of creativity at the highest levels is complicated by the small amount of serious academic work done by undergraduates in most Japanese colleges and universities. Since students are hired not on the basis of their college grades but largely on the basis of the reputation of the institution to which they were admitted four years before, there is little incentive for students to study with any diligence. Companies and governmental agencies, in turn, expect to give students the training they need to function within their organizations.

"Companies don't want students to study too hard and arrive with strong opinions or identities," said Isamu Nagami, a professor at Hiroshima University. "They want to do the educating."

Because of this system, some educators say that whatever advantages Japanese high school graduates have over their American counterparts are effectively eliminated for those students who go on to higher education.

Yasuo Sakakibara, a professor of economics at Doshisha University in Kyoto, one of the country's better private institutions, has taught in American as well as Japanese universities and recalled that the freshmen he encountered in the United States tended to be "pretty weak in terms of basic knowledge."

"American students have a lot of energy, though, and they work hard in college," he continued. "By the time they reach the senior year they are better equipped for graduate training than their Japanese counterparts. The Japanese student will know more names — Malthus, Samuelson and so forth — but the American will know more about basic economics."

"We are trying to improve the situation," Mr. Sakakibara said of his department at the university, "with more American-trained young people."

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## Mugabe's 2d Try to Unseat Nkomo Falls Short in Zimbabwe Parliament

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo still evokes the emotions, pro and con, of Zimbabwe, even though the opposition leader has been in self-imposed exile in London for the last five months.

That conclusion was the chief product of two days of acrimonious debate in which the government sought to expel Mr. Nkomo from Parliament for missing more than 21 consecutive sessions.

The ruling party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe adjourned the debate on Thursday for two weeks after failing for the second time to muster enough of his supporters to approve the expulsion by an absolute majority of 51 votes.

Mr. Nkomo's followers in his Zimbabwe African People's Union maintained that he had written to the speaker of the House of Assembly seeking extended leave.

Although Edmore Zvobgo, the minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, opened the debate by saying it should not "provide an opportunity for acrimony," most of the four hours of speeches centered around attacks on and defenses of Mr. Nkomo, who fled the country in March saying that Mr. Mugabe had ordered the army to kill him.

The minister of labor and social services, Kumbirai Kangai, described Mr. Nkomo, who started the struggle for black rule in Zimbabwe more than 30 years ago, as "a treacherous man, a coward, a man who has an insatiable lust for power."

Worth Chinamano, the wife of the current ZAPU leader, Josiah Chinamano, made an impassioned



Joshua Nkomo AP

appeal on Mr. Nkomo's behalf, asking, "What is wrong with Zimbabwe today that you cannot respect the father of Zimbabwe?"

"It is a pity," Mrs. Chinamano said, "that a man who opened the eyes of many to the fight for independence is now being thrown out."

Citing the provision that allows a member to be expelled after missing 21 straight sessions, Mr. Zvobgo said that if Parliament did not support the motion, it "would be a dangerous precedent to government not to observe the constitution in the future."

Herbert Ushewumbe, the outspoken minister of home affairs, put the matter more bluntly. If Parliament "should solicit us to breach the constitution, hell will be let loose," he said, adding, "We can rule by the sword."

Opposition members, however, pointed out that the constitution requires the vote of 51 of the 100 House of Assembly members to expel a legislator. The government never managed to assemble more than 40 of its 57 Zimbabwe African National Union members during the debate. Mr. Mugabe did not attend.

The government did not get support from any of the other parties — ZAPU, the Republican Front, led by former Prime Minister Ian Smith, or the white Independents. Speakers opposed to the motion said it was divisive for the nation and would put the country in a bad light internationally. Mr. Chinamano said, "The marshall debate is doing incalculable harm to Zimbabwe," and pressed for an immediate vote.

Mr. Zvobgo, however, pushed through an adjournment of the debate until Aug. 17. The delay led to speculation that Mr. Mugabe's and Mr. Nkomo's parties may work out a compromise and thus avoid further debate.

Mr. Nkomo has suffered a steady decline in his political fortunes since Mr. Mugabe's landslide victory in independent elections three years ago. Mr. Mugabe dismissed Mr. Nkomo from his coalition cabinet last year, accusing him of stockpiling weapons to overthrow the government.

Sporadic attempts to bring the parties together failed. Earlier this year the opposition leader was briefly arrested and troops raided his home in Bulawayo in southwestern Zimbabwe and shot his bodyguard. Mr. Nkomo fled the country, saying he feared for his life.



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Historical Appeal Inflates Bids

By Soren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The market recovery reflected in the rising turnover of the world's two leading auction houses has been widely publicized. Each firm has given itself a big pat on the shoulder stressing its improved performance and the public's "renewed confidence." The impression subtly suggested is that the clock has turned back to the rosy days of 1980-81. There is no such return.

A glance at the celebrated successes of the year shows that the market has undergone sweeping changes, and the causes of these changes indicate that things will be very different in the next couple of years from what they were before the 1981-82 slump — other things being equal; that is, barring a major upheaval of the economy at large.

The first striking modification affects buying patterns, no matter what category of art is considered. Extraordinary attention is now being paid to historical significance, to the point where prices will multiply the most optimistic forecasts three- to fourfold.

All the great surprises of the past season were caused by works of art surrounded by an aura of history. The most spectacular was the Hever Castle suit of armor made for Henry II of France, possibly by Giovanni Paolo Negri, which was sold in May at Sotheby's for £1.925 million.

Two considerations make this price unprecedented. First, armor and armor is a highly rarified category in which there is probably one potential buyer to every 20 or more for Impressionist Masters of comparable caliber. Yet, the price quadrupled the record established in November 1981 when Ronald Lauder of New York, the leading collector in the world, had paid \$418,000 at Christie's for an English suit of armor made for the Prince of Wales between 1610 and 1613. Secondly, the buyer of the Negri suit was not a specialist. It went to Barry H. Trupin, a businessman who has been buying various important works of art.

Ronald Lauder was the underbidder — understandably so; the armor he had bought 18 months earlier at a quarter of the price, if anything, more important. It is the only documented piece from the Greenwich school. Uncommonly well preserved, it is more spectacular — the blood steel miraculously retains its lustrous peacock hue, which sets off the gilding of the chased arabesque design. If the two suits were to be weighed financially against each other, my guess is that the English piece would rate at 50 percent over the Henry II suit. The fact that they came up on the market in such a short interval provides a unique opportunity of measuring the appreciation of historical pieces.

There have been several other cases. In July, Sotheby's auctioned a *secrétaire à abaissement* attributed to the cabinetmaker Adam Weisweiler for \$290,000. The piece, built like a writing desk topped by a cabinet, is a bit on the heavy side and is somewhat over-ornate, with its Japanese lacquer panels and its lavish ornate mounts. But it enjoys an outstanding virtue in the market.

## THE ART MARKET

ket as it stands today. Thanks to a piece of historical sleuthing done by the Sotheby's expert Jonathan Bourne, it has been proved to be the cabinet delivered by the dealer Dominique Daguerre for the Cabinet du Roi — the private office of King Louis XVI — at Versailles in 1784. The king had it with him in the Palais des Tuileries in 1790. And that did the trick: The cabinet, bought by the most active buyer of French 18th-century furniture, Elizabeth Johnson, holds the world record for any piece of furniture.

The sense of history now extends not only to the great men who commissioned art but to figures who played a role in the history of art. Sotheby's phenomenal sale of the Havemeyer collection of Impressionist works in New York for a total of \$15.8 million owes half its success to the name of the Havemeyers. Louise Havemeyer, wife of John, who started building up the collection, was a friend of Mary Cassatt. The American Impressionist initiated Louise Elder to painting as they traveled together in Europe, and took her to see her friends, the Impressionist artists. When Louise married, she infected her husband, Horace Havemeyer, with the collecting disease. Their donation of more than 1,000 works of art to the Metropolitan Museum after her death in 1929 remains a landmark in American artistic life. And while there is little doubt to me that, "L'attente," sold for \$3.74 million, is one of Degas's most moving pastels, no professional thought that a pastel, however beautiful, could fetch even half that price.

Several reasons account for the new role of history as a major factor in determining the value of art. One is the development of art history itself, a relatively new field. Dealt monographs dealing with given categories of objects of art have blossomed in the last two decades, and there has been a marked shift toward a scholarly approach. Auction rooms have taken to hiring former members of museum curatorial staffs, another new occurrence; the late John Hayward, for instance, whose brilliant cataloging did a lot to boost the Hever Castle armor, was a former associate keeper at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Awareness of art history has become such that the publishing division Sotheby's set up a few years ago flourished and developed into an independent company. Philip Wilson Publishers now go in for such rarified publications as Mark Zborowsky's "Deocani Painting," a superbly illustrated book that attempts to define the style and evolution of miniature painting in the heavily Persianized Islamic Sultanates of central India. In auction catalogs, references to art-historical studies have become overabundant — there were hardly any 20 years ago — and carefully researched entries read more and more like excerpts from scholarly journals.

A second factor that has given historical considerations a growing role is the coming into the market of a new category of buyers. In the 1950s and '60s, it was unusual for newcomers barely familiar with the subject to risk large sums of money on art; or, if they did, they would use expert advice. This is no longer the case, and an object loaded with history reduces the risk of one's making a mistake, at least concerning authenticity.

A third thing that has boosted artworks of historical significance is a more abstract turn of mind of the new generation worldwide. In the '50s and early '60s, buyers acquired works of art solely for their visual appeal. As a result, I knew collectors and dealers who barely ever opened a book but had an extraordinary eye, acquired through a lifetime of acquaintance with the objects themselves — in museums, at auction, everywhere. Now the tendency is to read first and look later. Characteristically, works of strictly documentary interest have risen enormously — for example, autograph manuscripts.

Last but not least, art has become a status symbol to many new buyers, and history-loaded works of art are just the right thing from that angle. None of these factors is likely to weaken in influence in the near future. There are more and more newcomers unfamiliar with art but willing to stake high sums, more and more status-seekers. The trend that favors abstract knowledge versus visual training is increasing. The latter takes time, a lot of time. And historical research in every field of art is stepping up.

Historical significance is therefore bound to loom larger and larger as a factor in the market. There are areas where it has barely begun to make itself felt so far. Islamic objects of art is one, but, no major piece of pottery, metalwork, glass or other object made for an important historical figure such as a sultan from a well-known dynasty has been offered recently on the open market.

As for Western art, the importance ascribed to historical significance has just begun to affect the lower end of the market. In July, Guy Loudmer sold brilliantly items whose essential merit was to have once graced the liner France. Buyers were largely from the French lower middle class, to whom this was history. A few years ago many would not have thought of setting foot in an auction room.

After Eton, instead of going on to university, Messel took the advice of a family friend, W.A. Probert, ballet historian and owner of the Clarendon Gallery, and studied drawing and painting. When he left the Slade, he apprenticed himself to the portraitist John Wells, but continued to make splendid "character masks" of which he held a show at the Clarendon Gallery in 1925. These caught the eye of Diaghilev, whose company was dancing in London.

Messel took to theater design as a cygnet to water. The impresario C.B. Cochran, who probably saw the "Head of a Faun" mask in the 1925 exhibition, commissioned costumes, masks and stage sets for Messel for his annual revues from 1926 through 1931. In addition Messel designed masks for Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown," the costumes for Karl Vollmiller's "The Miracle" (1932); and in the same year the scenery, costumes and accessories for "Helen," an opera buffe based on Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène." The exhibit includes models, costumes, designs and photographs of all these productions, as well as a reconstruction of Messel's studio by his assistant from 1932 to 1938, Carl Toms, now a celebrated theater designer in his own right.

If 1926-32 may be termed Messel's first theatrical period, 1932-39 saw his flowering as a film and ballet designer, though he by no means forsook the stage, making set designs for Ivor Novello's "Glamorous Night" in 1935; costumes and sets for the London and New York productions of Wyndham's "The Country Wife" in 1936; and the sets and costumes for Tyrone Guthrie's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Vivien Leigh played Titania, in 1937.

The major triumphs of these years, however, were the designs for the Korda films "The Private Life of Don Juan" (1934) and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (1935), George Cukor's 1936 "Romeo and Juliet" for MGM, and "Francesca da Rimini," choreographed by Lichine for Colonel de Basil's Ballets Russes. Of this last, there are head-dresses, and set and costume designs in the present show.

Messel joined the Royal Engineers in 1940, and until the end of the war his designing activities were much curtailed, though he managed, in periods of furlough, to create the costumes and decor for the Royal Ballet's "Comus." The Royal Ballet also got his first post-war creation, the 1946 "Sleeping Beauty." It is richly presented in the show, with designs and many of the costumes.

So closely did Messel become associated with this "Sleeping Beauty" that it is still known as the Messel production. The original, with its 208 costumes, four sets, and gauzes and drop curtains, underwent complete remakes in 1952, 1959, 1960 and 1970; in 1976 the American Ballet Theatre commissioned yet another complete equipage from Messel.

Also represented in the exhibition are costumes and sets for Thorold Dickinson's film "The Queen of Spades" (1949) and Joseph Manckiewicz's "Suddenly Last Summer" (1960); silk brocade patterns for Sekers, the British textile firm (1953); and interior decorations for the Dorchester Hotel (1953 and 1956), the Reader's Digest Building in Paris (1957), the Billy Rose Theater in New York (1959), the English country house Flaxley Abbey (1960-63), some assembly rooms in Georgian Bath (1963), and many houses and some public buildings in Barbados, where he went to live in 1965.

The one sadness of this exhibition is that it is not taking place in Messel's lifetime. It was to have been the 1975 opening show of the theater museum in its own premises in Covent Garden, but the government has repeatedly reneged on its promise to finance the new museum. Meanwhile, the Victoria & Albert gives shelter to the theater museum's vast collections, but three exhibition rooms and a suite of offices is patently inadequate.

Oliver Messel, The Theatre Museum, Rooms 70-73, Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, through Oct. 30.

This is the third year in which Lloyds Bank has sponsored awards to four young artists to produce high quality limited edition prints. The newly created 1983 prints "Beach Belle," a seven-color lithograph by Scott Kilgour; "Tiger," a seven-color lithograph by Janet Treby; "Ladies-in-Waiting," a two-color etching and aquatint by Pelopée Wurt; and "Bokhara, Russia," a nine-color lithograph by Christopher Cox — together with other examples of their work, and prints by earlier award winners, are on show at the Business Art Galleries in the Royal Academy of Arts, 193 Piccadilly, W1, to the end of August.

"Jedi" Passes \$200 Million  
The Associated Press  
HOLLYWOOD — "Return of the Jedi" has gone past the \$200-million mark in ticket sales. "No other movie has passed the \$200-million mark in such a short time," said Barney Glasser, a 20th Century-Fox spokesman.

By Pranzy Gupta  
International Herald Tribune  
ASILAH, Morocco — This is a village of whitewashed houses and sandy beaches that are usually carpeted with fishermen's nets, a picturesque community situated where the Mediterranean meets the Atlantic. The homes all have electricity, the narrow cobbled streets are kept clean by diligent sanitation crews, there is virtually no unemployment and no crime, and Asilah rarely runs out of drinking water. Asilah has also become what is perhaps the Third World's leading cultural mecca.

The man who made all this possible in the space of less than five years is Mohammed Benissas, a young filmmaker who was both in Asilah, left it some years ago in frustration, then decided to return and transform a dusty, poverty-ridden village into a prosperous place. All of a sudden, Asilah finds itself enjoying the status of a "model village" not only in Morocco but by reputation through much of the developing world. In August each year, it hosts the Asilah Cultural Festival, which attracts artists, writers, singers, sculptors, musicians, poets, artists, politicians, professors, scientists, filmmakers, economists and other experts.

"I think that what we have shown here in Asilah is that Third World communities don't have to wait for outside financial help to regenerate or develop themselves," Benissas said. "It is possible to generate our own self-help ethic, to get development going our own way. Then the whole world will come to you."

Benissas had left Morocco to seek his fortune elsewhere. He made documentaries in Britain and in the United States, then worked for the Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome. He became a regular on the international diplomatic circuit, but soon was possessed with a desire to go home. Benissas was fairly well off by now and had invested in a Rabat newspaper called Al Mithak al Watani, which was doing quite well.



Messel's "Head of a Faun" mask in papier mâché, c.1924

## Oliver Messel's Designs Unmasked at the V&amp;A

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Dame Ninette de Valois, former director of the Royal Ballet, used to tell of being a humble member of the corps de ballet with Diaghilev's Ballets Russes in 1925 and, in a new production of "Zéphire et Flore," having to dance forward and scoop up a mask from the floor. So struck was she by the beauty of this prop that, moving into the wings, she enquired the name of the maker. She was told: "A young Englishman named Oliver Messel."

Massel, his earliest extant work, and family portraits drawn and painted by Messel (1904-1978) while he was at Eton and an art student at the Slade School lead into a large retrospective in the Theater Museum Galleries of the Victoria & Albert Museum. Most of the exhibits are drawn from the Messel archive that he bequeathed to his nephew, the photographer Lord Snowdon, who has loaned the entire bequest indefinitely to the Theater Museum.

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## Urbino: The Roots of Raphael

By Susan Lumsden

International Herald Tribune

URBINO, Italy — There are two exhibitions in Italy commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Raphael, but neither is perhaps as convincing an explanation of the genius of the Renaissance painter as a visit to his birthplace in the hilly green and yellow patchwork province called the Marche.

Urbino, a small jewel of the Renaissance frequently dangled beside the bigger one of Florence, is as smooth and peaceful as Florence is craggy and intimidating. The massive grey stones, the basic architectural unit of Florence, are replaced here by small, pinkish bricks. They flow into an endless shell of serenity, relatively undisturbed by the outside world and unseen by most of its travelers.

Yet Urbino is only four hours by car from Rome, three hours from Venice and one and a half hours from Bologna. The most beautiful and difficult approach is through the Apennines from Florence in three hours of breathtaking hairpin turns. The connecting train station closest to Urbino is Pesaro an hour away on the Adriatic coast.

This is all by way of saying that a visit to the exhibition "Urbino and the Marche Before and After Raphael," which opened last weekend in the Palazzo Ducale should be prefaced by a tour around the town. Urbino still has its ramparts, fortified by Federico, Duke of Montefeltro, in the early 15th century. Having secured the town's defense, he went on to build the palace, an art collection and the finest library of the early Renaissance. A missing eye and a broken nose were testimony to his skills as a warrior. When asked the secret of his exemplary rule, Federico replied: "Essere umano" — to be human.

Few architectural monuments are as human and uplifting as the Palazzo Ducale. The late Kenneth Clark in his "Civilization" series said: "It's the only palace in the world that I can go around without feeling oppressed and exhausted." Here is where the young Raphael first spent his life and art while accompanying his father, the court painter Giovanni Santi, on his duties around these white rooms, vaulted like caves from a gentle stone. There is an uncanny intimacy as they unfold into one another, often through unexpected antechambers, such as the small study of Federico, insidiously in a wood design that was probably done by Botticelli.

The "studiolo" leads into a room featuring three works by Piero della Francesca, who was born in nearby San Sepolcro. Piero's formative years, too, were spent in Urbino. Appropriately, his painting of the



Raphael's "La Muta."

"Ideal Town" is shown here, as is his more famous "Flagellation" and the "Madonna of Senigallia." There is also the fragmented but penetrating portrait of "The Savoyard" by another Raphael precursor, Melozzo da Forlì, whose blond angel was featured in the recent Vatican exhibition.

The "After Raphael" section of the exhibition offers paintings by his disciples Lorenzo Lotto, Andrea Sansovino and Raffaellino del Colle as well as the Raphaelesque in ceramics and the applied arts. Draping the walls in this section are three series of Flemish tapestries in designs by Raphael.

The extinction of the Montefeltro family led to the siphoning off of their art by the more rapacious courts of the Medici in Florence and the popes in Rome. Some of it has been borrowed back for this exhibition. Of Raphael himself, there is "La Muta" (The Deaf Woman), dignified in her silence, and a "Madonna With Child" only recently attributed to Raphael, a collaboration of Leonardo and Raphael, insidiously in a wood design that was probably done by Botticelli.

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Urbino, which has a population of 17,000, is a university town with faculties of arts, science, law, commerce and pharmacy, perched along the steep Via Saffi. As old Urbino was a model of harmony, so is the new, discreetly incorporated into the old. Except for metal window sashes, there is hardly a trace of newness. In tiny piazzas like the Piazze degli Ubaldini, with its green shutters and Umbrian family crest, one enters a small stage protected in time.

"Urbino and the Marche Before and After Raphael," 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays except Monday, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday, through Oct. 30.

"Raphael of Urbino: the Myth of the Fornarina" is the title of the exhibition at the Palazzo Barberini in Rome until December. It concentrates on only one of Raphael's paintings, "The Fornarina" (Baker's Daughter), executed at the height of the artist's career in Rome after he left Florence and the Medici to paint his crowning masterpiece in the papal apartments of the Vatican.

By then a noted portraitist of cardinals and noble matrons, Raphael shocked the public with his

Fornarina, clad just in turban and veil; only courtesans and the like were depicted nude in the art of the time. The dark-eyed Fornarina fascinates because of her suspected link to Raphael's premature death in 1520 — due, according to Vasari and sources of the time, to the excesses of love. The artist, reluctant to confide in his doctors, let them bleed him, as they believed he was suffering from heat prostration. He died, as he had been born, on Good Friday, at age 37.

Any new footnote to the dense scholarship on the Fornarina is of interest. The contribution of this exhibit is the first scientific analysis of the painting by the Florentine laboratory that held Botticelli's "Primavera" up to the light of modern science. Through radiology, the underlying sketch of the Fornarina shows a decorative arabesque reading Raphael Urbino, a contraction of the Raphael Urbino seen in the top painting. A mountain and river landscape reminiscent of Leonardo is covered up with thick foliage. Most mysterious are the fingerprints, well pressed in the paint and apparent through radiology on the top part of the canvas. Are they Raphael's, a collaborator's or perhaps those of the delectable Fornarina herself?

Some answers might surface in the final Raphael exhibition and conference, scheduled for Florence toward the end of the Raphael year. Professor Mina Gregori of the University of Florence, a member of the National Committee for the 500th Anniversary of Raphael, said: "It is difficult for the modern world to understand Raphael because he was so well-balanced. He was the sum and unity of all the artistic forces of his time, and an absolute master of technique. Michelangelo and Leonardo, his contemporaries, are easier to understand today because of their psychological edge. Michelangelo in trying to be greater than God and Leonardo in fusing man with nature."

"Raphael's ideal was beauty, sheer beauty and harmony. Modern art is, for the most part, not interested in beauty, but in conflict and breaking with the past, not harnessing its endowment. Raphael believed in antiquity and the future, mind and body, man and architecture. And he loved women, too."

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## Copicart Mystery Taken Off Sale

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Avon Books is recalling 60,000 copies of a novel published three months ago that its author acknowledged was "modeled" on a 1974 novel by John D. MacDonald, the best-selling mystery writer.

The recalled book is "Nevsky's Demon" by Dimitri Gat, the second in a series featuring Yuri Nevsky, a Russian-American who lives in Pittsburgh. The MacDonald novel, "The Dreadful Lemon Sky," is part of the best-selling Travis McGee mystery series.

"Except for names and settings, the books are basically the same," said Bob Sherman, an investigative reporter for Jack Anderson, the columnist and commentator. Sherman brought the similarities in the mystery novels to the attention of Avon and Fawcett, MacDonald's publisher, after reading both of them while commuting.

## Arts Festival Transforms Dusty Moroccan Village

By Pranzy Gupta

International Herald Tribune

ASILAH, Morocco — This is a village of whitewashed houses and sandy beaches that are usually carpeted with fishermen's nets, a picturesque community situated where the Mediterranean meets the Atlantic. The homes all have electricity, the narrow cobbled streets are kept clean by diligent sanitation crews, there is virtually no unemployment and no crime, and Asilah rarely runs out of drinking water. Asilah has also become what is perhaps the Third World's leading cultural mecca.

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"I think that what we have shown here in Asilah is that Third World communities don't have to wait for outside financial help to regenerate or develop themselves," Benissas said. "It is possible to generate our own self-help ethic, to get development going our own way. Then the whole world will come to you."

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On his return to Asilah, Benissas was even more distressed than when he had left the community. The place was moribund, its 2,000 residents morose, the fishing business suffering from a lack of funds for boats to replace the aging fleet. The roads were pocked with potholes. There was no electricity. Potable water had to be brought from deep wells many miles away. No economic aid was forthcoming from the administration of King Hassan II, despite repeated pleas from Asilah officials.

One day, walking through Asilah's clamorous bazaar, Benissas had an idea: Why not invite to Asilah his friends from various cultural communities around the world? He decided to organize a summer music festival and request his fellow villagers to clean up the community in preparation. Perhaps, he thought, if a sufficient number of big names came, the government would sit up and take notice — and provide funds for the revitalization of Asilah. He, meanwhile, would put his own funds into getting Asilah into some sort of shape for the event.

First festival, five years ago, drew performers like the jazz pianist Keith Jarrett, a couple of members of the Rolling Stones, filmmakers such as Fellini, and writers and artists from about 20 Third World countries. Benissas spent more than \$5,000 of his own money and persuaded some of his friends to chip in. Most of the guests paid for their own travel. Villagers housed the visitors.

Moroccan newspapers raved about the week-long festival. Tourists heaved and rushed to Asilah, which is just south of Tangiers. People pitched tents on the beaches; the one hotel in the village had barely a dozen rooms. Then the ultimate accolade arrived. King Hassan sent a personal message of congratulations to Benissas, promised he would attend the festival the following year (he did) and asked if there was something he could do for Asilah. With great alacrity, Benissas responded with several suggestions, most having to do with money to

improve roads, sanitation and power in Asilah. Within weeks, the aid started to arrive.

But it wasn't just aid Benissas was interested in. He wanted villagers to have employment, so he organized municipal teams, each with specific functions such as cleaning streets, patrolling neighborhoods and firing water lines. He got himself elected mayor and whipped into shape what has become an efficient village council. Asilah's houses were repainted. Youths were encouraged to paint certain walls with imaginative graffiti, and pedestrian byways were decorated with art reflecting a mix of Asilah's traditional Moroccan heritage and contemporary design. Benissas persuaded some of his friends to open restaurants specializing in seafood. Within two years, there was no more unemployment.

The annual cultural festival was then expanded into a bigger event: not just music, dancing, singing and displays of art, but serious seminars on development featuring United Nations experts and academicians from the Third World as well as the West. Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan came, as did Leopold Senghor, then president of Senegal. The Asilah festival became a kind of forum for the exchange of ideas about the direction of economic and political development in the Arab and Third Worlds generally. Benissas has started a nonprofit publishing house in Asilah to produce works on development issues. Through grants from various Third World sources and Western foundations, the Asilah festival pays for itself — and the guest artists and experts no longer need to foot their own travel bills. The village attracts tourists year-round, so the local economy is not dependent only on the festival, which runs through August 21.

Benissas continues his writings and documentary filmmaking. Not long ago he turned down an opportunity to become his country's ambassador to Nigeria, because he had just been re-elected by a landslide as mayor of Asilah.

## International Art Exhibitions

## PARIS/NEW YORK

ZABRISKIE / Paris  
37 rue Quincampoix  
(near Centre Georges Pompidou)  
4 American Artists:  
LESTER JOHNSON  
ALEX KATZ  
MAX KOZLOFF  
TIMOTHY WOODMAN

ZABRISKIE / New York  
724 Fifth Avenue  
3 French Artists:  
PIERRE BURAGLIO  
BERTRAND LAVIER  
GEORGES ROUSSE  
through September 10

ALWIN GALLERY  
9-10 Grafton Street,  
Bond Street, W.1.  
01-499 0314.

London's Leading  
Sculpture Gallery

CRANE GALLERY  
171a Sloane Street, London SW1  
01-235 2444  
A unique gallery in Europe - furniture,  
paintings, objects, weather vane and  
AMERICAN  
Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.  
Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

MARLBOROUGH -  
HENRY MOORE  
85th Birthday Exhibition  
Stone Carvings Bronze  
Sculptures and Drawings  
15 June - 13 August  
Fully Illustrated Catalogue Available £10  
4 Albemarle St. W.1 01-429 5161  
Mon.-Fri. 10.30 - Sat. 10.12.30

LAUSANNE  
11th INTERNATIONAL  
BIENNIAL OF TAPESTRY  
fiber in space  
Musée Cantonal des Beaux-Arts  
From June 11th to September 4th 1983

PARIS  
GENEVIEVE  
Sculptures & Paintings  
30 July to 31 August  
ORANGERIE  
des Jardins du Luxembourg  
19, rue de Valenciennes  
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sun. 12-6 p.m.

250  
ANTIQUAIRES  
DES ANTIQUAIRES  
2, rue de Valenciennes  
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sun. 12-6 p.m.

"FAUNE ET FLORE  
EXOTIQUES dans l'Art"  
jusqu'au 25 septembre

CANNES  
GALERIE DU CARLTON HOTEL  
LA CROISSETTE - CANNES

Exhibition  
DEMAN  
From August 5 to 29

ST.-PAUL-DE-VENCE  
MUSEE MUNICIPAL  
DE SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE (COTE D'AZUR)  
CLAUDE DELIAS  
Paintings - Drawings  
From August 12 to August 21  
Open daily except Wednesday  
from 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m.  
Sunday from 3 to 7 p.m.

GENEVA  
GALERIE  
de la  
CORR



## ECONOMIC SCENE

By HOBART ROWEN

### Underlying Strength of Dollar Leaves Little Room for Effective Intervention

WASHINGTON — This week's surprise intervention by the United States and four of its allies in the foreign exchange markets, designed to halt the spectacular rise in the international value of the dollar, revived an old and bitter debate: Is there really anything that governments can — or should — do to change the fluctuating levels of one currency against another?

From the first day that the Reagan administration took office, it made good on its well-known hands-off ideology: It would no longer follow the Carter administration pattern of being ready to jump into the markets to prop up or hold back the dollar.

West Europeans, who used to argue that the United States was following a policy of "benign neglect" when the dollar plunged in value in 1978 and 1979, felt equally aggrieved when the dollar in 1981 began to soar to new highs, even though it had helped to stabilize the economy and had been greatly stimulated by cheaper markets, France, and so on.

As Morgan Guaranty's Rimmer de Vries says, the markets had better get used to a strong dollar for a long time.

U.S. businessmen also protest that the dollar is seriously "over-valued," resulting in a widening of the U.S. trade deficit, and negating their efforts — vis-a-vis the Japanese — to produce better quality goods at a competitive price.

There can be little doubt that the extraordinary high level of the dollar is contributing to and fomenting a virulent degree of protectionism. Many whose instincts run to the "free trade" side have nevertheless looked for palatable means of reining the dollar in, considering that the lesser of economic evils, when measured against the devastating effects of quotas, high tariffs, and other restrictions on trade.

Yet, there is an unresolved question as to whether the dollar is 20 to 30 percent "over-valued" — as experts such as former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. Fred Bergsten insist — or whether (unfortunately as it may be) the high level of the dollar reflects conditions in the world as they really are.

In that case, the only way in which the dollar is going to change is if the basic conditions change.

#### Strong Dollar Likely to Continue

The further rise of the dollar this year, in the face of record U.S. budget, trade and current account deficits, is really a remarkable story. From January through this week, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the dollar has risen another 12.2 percent against the Deutsche mark, 19 percent against the French franc, and 5 percent against the yen.

It is not difficult to see why the dollar has become so strong, and all the reasons for its strength suggest that the pattern will continue, and that intervention can have only a small impact, if any.

Interest rates in the United States are high, and may go higher. Yet, inflation rates have come down dramatically, productivity is increasing, and the service and high-technology industries promise a reasonable economic growth rate and a net increment in jobs for the next few years. By contrast, the recovery in Western Europe will lag behind.

Thus, investments are attracted to the United States from all over the world, especially when the American continent, protected by two large oceans, seems a "safe haven," given increased political and economic tensions elsewhere.

As Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty Trust says, the markets had better get used to a strong dollar for a long time. So long as the budget deficit continues at or near the \$200-billion level, interest rates will stay high. And so long as interest rates stay high, and the United States is free of the kind of political and strategic worries that plague Western Europe, the dollar is likely to stay high.

Does that mean there is no role for intervention? Mr. Bergsten, who helped manage an active intervention policy in the Carter administration, as well as Fed Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, believes that speculative fever can be reduced if traders know that governments can come in and temporarily put a damper on things.

In effect, that is what the Reagan administration reluctantly undertook to do this week, responding to the Williamsburg Summit commitment to cooperate more fully in this year.

Small interventions now and then should never have been discarded as an option to smooth out erratic behavior, and one can hope that the Reagan administration will now, from time to time, go back into the markets to do just that.

But a more important priority should be reduction of the huge budget deficits that the Reagan administration has helped create, so that interest rates can come down.

The second priority should be to give some real meaning to that "convergence" pledge at Williamsburg, especially in terms of U.S.-Japanese fiscal policies — ours should tighten up, the Japanese should loosen up. That will help both the United States and Japan to get a more sensible dollar-yen exchange rate. To be sure, it will do little for the malaise in Western Europe, which may be in a hopeless, long-term decline.

Washington Post Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 5, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK	Sw
American Express	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of America	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Montreal	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Paris	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Tokyo	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Victoria	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of West	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Zurich	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of London	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of New York	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of San Francisco	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Seattle	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Louis	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Paul	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Petersburg	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Vincent	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. John's	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Kitts	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Lucia	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Eustace	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Kitts	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Lucia	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Eustace	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Sc	DK	Sw
American Express	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of America	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Montreal	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Paris	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Tokyo	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Victoria	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of West	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Zurich	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of London	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of New York	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of San Francisco	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of Seattle	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Louis	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Paul	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Petersburg	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Vincent	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
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Bank of St. Kitts	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Lucia	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Bank of St. Eustace	2.045	4.620	11.74	27.15	1.78	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

## INTEREST RATES

### Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	WCU	SOR
1M	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	9% - 9%	14% - 15%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%
3M	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	9% - 9%	15% - 15%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%
6M	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 5%	9% - 10%	16% - 16%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%
9M	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 5%	10% - 10%	17% - 17%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%
12M	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	4% - 5%	10% - 10%	17% - 17%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%



## HOW A \$200 INVESTMENT GREW TO \$20,000

In June 1982, three months before the market made its historic gain, our editors dissected apocalyptic visions of Granville, Kaufman and other pundits writing, "... ONE DOES NOT REQUIRE THE PATIENCE OF JOB OR THE SUFFERING OF BIRNBAUM TO

LONGEVITY OF INVESTMENT  
ABLE TO CASH IN ON THE BULL MARKET  
THAT IS COALESCING AMIDST THE RUBB  
OR DESPAIR." We urged readers to buy in  
"weakness," flaunting prevailing opinion; a bearish  
ness that infected all segments of the Street.  
August 1982, while we were predicting that

750". BARRON'S MAGAZINE was musing: " (AUGUST 9, 1982) THE MARKET SEEMS TO BE SAYING THAT IT'S SEEN THE FUTURE AND IT DOESN'T WORK." Before the ink dried on their funeral dirge the market vaulted 132 points in a month on a record volume of 1.5 billion shares.

The past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written.

An observer has noted that a "statistician can produce a still-born child": to cite a ream of numbers can be boring and misleading. Once the Dows roared past 1,000 we updated our list to 1500 on the DHS. Our bullhissies are

The Cockney cry of "beer, boots and bricks" has been universalized. Since May 1982, 80% of

equities our researchers have recommended are roughly 5% are down, the rest are unchanged; many of our "top" selections have escalated 400% or more. Our current letter reviews an incubation debt free, low priced "conceptual" corporation that could emulate the success of AMERICA'S RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT: the legend.

venture capital group that was absorbed by TEXTRON. An "R & D" entity in which the original investors realized gains of \$20,000 for every \$200 invested.


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Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	51st	High	Low	Close	Quot.
45%	OhEd	pt	7.34	13.4	12842	53%	52	53%		
47%	OhEd	pt	7.34	13.4	1002	54%	54	54%		
52	OhEd	pt	8.20	13.4	1002	61	61	61%		
25	OhEd	pt	3.50	13.5	60	25%	25%	25%		

27%	OnEd	pr	3.92	49	29%	28%	29%
55	OnEd	pr	8.64	100x	63	63	63
76%	OHE	pr	10.48	200x	91%	91%	91%
76	OHE	pr	10.76	180x	90	90	90
28	OHP	pH	3.75	14	29%	29	29
14%	OHP	pH	2.27	3	18%	18%	18
95%	OHP	pH	14.00	432x106	106	106	106
97%	OHP	pH	14.00	10x10x	106	106	106
97%	OHP	pH	14.00	10x10x	106	106	106
14%	OHP	pH	1.84	102	67	67	67
14%	OHP	pH	1.84	7 197x	18%	18	18
4%	OHP	pH	1.84	102	8	8	8

15%	Oiln	1.29	4.3	12	281	284	284	284
14%	Omork	1.84	4.3	24	261	264	244	244
18%	Oymcrs	.80	2.1	24	153	39	39	39
12	Oneida	.72	3.5	26	26	21	281	28
23%	ONEOK	2.40	8.6	9	32	278	278	274
14%	OranRk	1.92	10.9	7	158	18	174	174
4%	Orange				10	5%	5%	5%
11	OrionC	.44	2.4	16	125	28	274	28
6%	Orion			23	369	194	18%	18%
4%	Orion pl	.50	4.3			11%	11%	11%

[illegible]

1984	PSA	59	22	17	27	36	27%	37%
71%	PHA	58	25		147	34	23%	23%
1974	PSA dpl				166	34	23%	23%
1974	PSA dpl				166	19%	19%	
1974	PACA	148	122		25	124	12%	12%
1974	PACA	148	103	7	1876	153	14%	15%
22%	PocLum	3.00	13		27	28	24%	24%
15%	PocLum	80	13	27	28	28	24%	24%
16%	PocPw	2.14	97	8	463	234	21%	22%
24%	PocPw	3.75	134		7	27%	27%	27%
24%	PocPw	4.07	140		36	23%	29	29
8%	PocPw	3.4	1.1	17	115	33%	31%	32%

Genotype	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	

7%	ParkUri	.16	1.3		317	12%	12	12%
14%	ParkWri	-0.94	3.7	28	417	24%	28	28
14%	ParkPir	1.52	2.6		353	19%	19%	19%
13	Porsan	1.58	4.3	10	102	20%	23	23%
4	PutPri				101	23%	23	23%
7%	PayinS	.57	1.6	15	33	6%	6%	6%
18%	PayNIP n	.46	2.9	14	25	14%	16	16%
10%	PayCah s	.12	4	30	656	28%	28	28
4%	Peabody	.20	1.5	18	185	13%	13%	13%
1%	Pem				114	2%	2%	2%
20%	PennCan			19	216	38%	38%	38%

62%	PaNCa	5.27	3.4	49	98%	98	98
34%	Permy	2.14	1.9	1187	56%	55%	55%
18%	PaPL	2.40	18.7	222	22%	22%	22%
55%	PaPL pf	4.50	13.0	336	34%	34%	34%
55%	PaPL pf	8.60	13.1	302	67	65%	65%
54%	PaPL pf	8.40	13.1	170	65	64	64
34%	PaPL dpr	3.28	12.7	11	25%	24%	25%
24%	PaPL dpr	3.75	13.0	4	29%	28%	28%
62%	PaPL pr	13.0	12.9	502	101%	101%	101%
54%	PaPL pr	8.00	12.9	192	62	62	62
54%	PaPL pr	13.0	12.9	8			

	Perwit	Jokl	Gfny	Bfny	B61	
21%	2.30	5.5	19	87%	85%	
23%	Penzol	2.30	5.7	17	87%	48
8%	PeopDn	.38	1.0	17	264	28%
7%	PeopE	1.00	11.1	7	372	9%
11%	PePpB	.30	1.0	17	261	28%
32%	PapalCo	1.62	4.7	18	422	34%
17	PerKEI	1.50	1.6	28	827	32
8%	Pernion	1.23	12.5	7	173	10
8%	PeryDr	.28	1.9	22	73	27%
8%	Petrie	1.40	4.1	17	125	35%

1979	PHN	3.0	3.5	213	14%	14%	14%
1979	PHRS	3.50	10.3	22	39%	32%	32%
1979	PHRS pt	3.50	9.2	25	17%	17%	17%
1979	PHRS	1.76	17.9	9	10%	10%	10%
25	PHRS	1.54	3.7	16	27%	27%	27%
1914	PHRD	1.54	3.7	29	37%	37%	37%
11%	PHRS	5.1	1.8	247	29%	28%	28%
14%	PHREI	2.12	12.7	9	35%	39%	39%
27%	PHIE	4.40	13.7	7	12%	17%	16%
27%	PHRE	3.76	13.9	100x	32	32	32
94	PHIE pt	1.28	13.0	100x	63	63	63
51	PHIE	0.75	13.0	81	10%	5%	9%

[illegible]

Year	Model	Price	MPG	MPG City	MPG Hwy	MPG Comb
97%	Pier 1	2.48	4.3	9	136	38%
97%	Pisibry	1.96	4.0	12	520	29%
12	Pioneer	1.92	4.0	12	520	29%
15	PitneyB	1.41	3.1	12	520	29%
30%	PitneyB	2.12	3.6	6	60	59%
17%	PitneyB	2.0	1.3		274	15%
5%	PitneyB	2.05	1.4	16	268	17%
15%	PitneyB	1.6	3	16	602	19%
4%	PitneyB	1.6	3	16	14	10%
77%	PitneyB	1.64	1.7	20	35	110

17	PtaseHd	50	1.8	13	348	27%	27%
17	PtasePd	50	2.3	22	345	26%	34%
19%	PtaseKd	1.08	3.4	35	624	28%	28
19%	PtaseS	33	1.4	13	100	20%	35%
10%	PotPot	80	3.0	19	4	15%	34%
10%	PotKec	80	5.2	17	4	15%	15%
10%	PtaseGE	1.78	2.7	5	267	14	14
85%	PdGd	11.50	11.0	70	97	97	97
10%	PotGd	2.68	14.3	7	19%	19%	19%
27%	PotGd	4.40	14.2	47	31	30%	31
27%	PotGd	4.40	14.2	47	31	30%	31

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2
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	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
65% Prodigy	2.26	2.46	2.48	110	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
15% PDR	4.4	4.4	4.4	1900	52%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
10% PDR	1.2	1.2	1.2	86	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
10% Prolog	1.84	1.84	1.84	4	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
10% PDR Col	1.40	1.40	1.40	8	1615	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
10% PDR Col of	2.18	2.18	2.18	3	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
21% PDR	2.80	2.80	2.80	6	1769	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
30% PDR	3.50	3.50	3.50	10	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
30% PDR of	1.94	1.94	1.94	1702	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
65% PDR	9.44	9.44	9.44	1000	75%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%
14% PDR	2.18	2.18	2.18								

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## Sweden's Kemanobel Begins Talks On Sale of PVC, Polyethylene Plants

While the petrochemical industry has had huge losses in recent years, forcing many closures worldwide, particularly in the PVC field, Norsk Hydro — Norway's largest company with sales of 13.7 billion kroner (\$1.84 billion) in the 1983 first half — has developed a major petrochemical industry in Norway with PVC as its primary product.

The institute, one of West Germany's five leading economic research bodies, called the government's economic policies since taking office in March "more a patchwork than a change" and said that Bonn had not yet started to make spending cuts needed to cut the budget deficit and ease industry tax burdens.

### Lisbon Discusses New BIS Gold Swap

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal is negotiating a further gold-backed

## Bonn Defies EC on Beer Imports

The European Community's executive council has announced plans to investigate the import ban, which it considers an unlawful infringement on the community's free-trade rules. Some non-German beers are brewed from substances other than malt and use chemical preservatives.

Because Mattel's only home computer, the Aquarius, was a late entry in the home computer market, speculation in the industry increased Thursday that the company was simply moving to cut its losses. However, a Mattel spokesman said, "We are currently assessing the extent to which we will support this category [home computer efforts] over the long term," he said.

Each warrant can be converted into one share of Chrysler stock at \$13. The current trading price is about double that.

years for tires that are part of the original equipment, industry sources and analysts say.

forbids companies from using the method if they had not publicly disclosed that they were doing so by April 14.

Software companies that made such a disclosure will be allowed to

company earnings. In the long run, however, we do believe it may negatively impact the industry's growth by discouraging innovation. But the industry is obviously not going to fall because of this."



August 5, 1983

GUINNESS MAHON Int. Fund, Guernsey	(r) Int'l Securities Fund	5.843
POB 188, St Peter Port, Guernsey	(d) Invesda DWS	DM 39.80
— (b) GMIIF (Accum.)	(r) Invest Antiques	5.864
— (b) GMIIF (Port.)	(r) TheFortune Int'l Fd S.A.	5.822
— (b) GMIIF (Fut.)	(w) Japan Selection Fund	5.11654
	(w) Japan Pacific Fund	5.7137
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD	(r) K.B. Income Fund	1.F. 142

years for tires that are part of the original equipment, industry sources and analysts say.

## Accounting Plan

to tell shareholders how much the technique boosted profits.

“There has been a trend in the industry toward capitalization

Processing Service Organizations, said: "We have no evidence to support the allegation that it will affect company earnings. In the long run,

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## Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Floating Rate Notes** Closing prices, Aug. 5[illegible]

**17% Prime for South Africa**  
*Runners*  
**JOHANNESBURG** — Trust Bank of Africa and Nedbank announced Friday that they are raising their prime rate to 17 percent from 16 percent, effective Aug. 8.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sts.		Close		Chg. Pre
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quot.	
16 1/2	8 1/4	Rykoff	.50	4.2	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	—

# Fall in Yen Hurts Japan's Aid Goal

*The Associated Press*

TOKYO — The continued decline in the value of the yen is hindering Japan's goal to double its foreign aid by 1985, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The pledge to double aid from the \$10.7 billion made available in 1976-80 to at least \$21 billion in 1981-85 was made in January 1981 by then Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The pledge was reiterated in economic summits in Ottawa in 1981 and Versailles in 1982.

However, the spokesman said, the weakening of the Japanese yen and a general delay in contributions to multilateral agencies have made it unlikely Japan will be able to keep its promise.

The value of the yen dropped from an average value 220 yen per dollar in 1981 to 240 yen per dollar in 1982, the spokesman said. Although the yen value of Japanese aid increased during these years, he said, it declined when converted into dollars.

"As a country 'concerned with peace and as the second greatest economic power in the free world,'" the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "ample effort will be made to keep the pledge."

## COMING IN DECEMBER

# INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FACILITIES

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